The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XII. HUNTINGDON, PA., APRIL 1, 1857. NO. 41.

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Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

PROCLAMATION.—Whereas by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 24th day of January A. D. 1857, under the hands and seals of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th judicial district of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria; and the Hons. Benjamin F. Patton and John Brewster, his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 13th day) of January next, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m., of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon the 18th of Mach, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and the 80th year of American Independence.

GRAFFUS MILLER, *Sheriff.*

PROCLAMATION.—Whereas by a *precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common* Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 24th day of Jan., 1857, I am commanded to make Public Proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3rd Monday (and 19th day) of January A. D., 1857, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.

Dated at Huntingdon the 11th of March, in the year of our Lord 1856, and the 80th year of American Independence.

GRAFFUS MILLER, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.
Huntingdon, March 18, 1856.

TRIAL LIST FOR APRIL TERM, 1857.

FIRST WEEK.

Robert Wilson	vs Wm. Foster's Ex'rs
Huntingdon county	vs Andrew Robison's Exrs.
Dumas	vs James Porter
Dr. P. Shoenberger's Ex'rs	vs A. P. Wilson et al
Stevens for use of Myton	vs Smith & Henry
John Fleming	vs B. N. Blair et al
Thos Clark's heirs	vs Brison Clark
George McCrum	vs Thomas Wilson
Davis Grow's Adm'r	vs Abednego Stevens
Michael Quarry	vs Wise & Buchanan
Patrick Kelly	vs Penn'a Rail Road Co
Asa Corbin	vs John Dougherty et al
N. C. Decker	vs Boat & Buckingham

SECOND WEEK.

John G. Orlady	vs Gable's Exrs
John Penn Brock	vs John Savage
Same	vs Same
John M. Walter	vs David Varner
Union Trans. Co.	vs Penn & Ohio Trans. Co
Leonard Weaver	vs Lock & Snyder
Samuel Caldwell	vs Michael J. Martin
John Dougherty	vs Taylor, Wilson & Petriken
Weiller, Kline & Ellis	vs Christian Couts
George Couch	vs The Insurance Co
Matthew Truman for use	vs Robert Hare Powel
Peter Long & wife	vs Daniel Roberts' Adm'r
Joice & Baugher	vs James Bricker
Mary E. Trout	vs Martin Flenner et al
Matson Walker	vs Andrew Walker
L. & S. Heethl	vs John Jamison
Ellinger & Theodman	vs Huyett & Seeds
Barcroft, Beaver & Co	vs Joshua R. Cox's Adm'r
Isaac M. Ashton	vs Same
Same	vs Same

M. F. CAMPBELL, Prot'y.

March 18, 1857.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at an Orphans' Court to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the County of Huntingdon, on Wednesday, the 15th day of April next, to wit:

1. John R. Hunter and George P. Wakefield, Executors of the last will and testament of John Wakefield, late of Barree township, deceased.
2. Thomas Weston and Martin Weston, Executors of the last will and testament of Wm. Weston, late of Warriorsmark township, dec'd.
3. Samuel McVitty, Executor of the last will, &c., of Jas. Ramsey, Esq., late of Shirleysburg, dec'd.
4. Benedict Stevens, Executor of the last will, &c., of Benedict Stevens, Sr., late of Springfield township, dec'd.
5. George C. Bucher and Samuel Work, Executors of the last will, &c., of Joseph Work, late of Porter twp., dec'd.
6. Abraham Cresswell, Guardian of Anna Mary Borst, a minor child of Jacob Borst, late of West twp., dec'd.
7. Thomas E. Orbison, Administrator of David Burket, late of Shirley township, dec'd.
8. Peter Swoope, Trustee appointed by the Orphans' Court, to make sale of the real estate of Peter Swoope, Sr., late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd.
9. George Hallman, Trustee appointed by the Orphans' Court to make sale of the real estate of George Henderson, late of West township, dec'd.
10. Peter Stryker, Administrator of the estate of John Stryker, late of West township, dec'd.
11. Samuel T. Brown, Esq., Administrator *de bonis non*, of the estate of Wm. Buchanan, late of Brady township, dec'd.
12. John Wareham Mattern and Susan Mattern, (now Susan Wills,) Administrators of the estate of Jacob S. Mattern, late of Franklin township, deceased.
13. Dr. John McCulloch, Administrator of the estate of Alex. McKibbin, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd.
14. John B. Given, Executor of the last will, &c., of John Shultz, late of Hopewell twp., dec'd.

HENRY GLAZIER, Register.

REGISTER'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, March 18, 1857.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS for a Court of Quarter Sessions to be held at Huntingdon in and for the county of Huntingdon, the second Monday and 13th day of April, 1857.

Brice Blair, farmer, Dublin.
Michael Baker, carpenter, Porter.
Alexander S. Briggs, farmer, Tell.
Philip Crouse, tailor, Cassville.
James B. Carothers, farmer, Morris.
John M. Cunningham, carpenter, Huntingdon.
William L. Couch, farmer, Barree.
David Enyeart, farmer, Walker.
John Foster, farmer, Shirley.
John Graffius, tinner, Warriorsmark.
Jacob Hoover, farmer, Penn.
Robert F. Haslett, Innkeeper, Morris.
Geo. W. Hazard, farmer, Union.
Robert Johnston, farmer, Jackson.
John Lee, miller, Walker.
Thomas Osborn, farmer, Jackson.
Isaac Oatenkirk, farmer, Brady.
John F. Parsons, farmer, Tell.
Livingston Robb, farmer, Walker.
Wm. Stapleton, farmer, Tod.
David Swoope, jr., carpenter, Clay.
Andrew Smith, farmer, Union.
William Walker, carpenter, Porter.
Elias B. Wilson, J. P., Cassville.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

William Africa, shoemaker, Huntingdon.
Alexander Appleby, farmer, Dublin.
Samuel Bowman, farmer, Shirley.
Jacob Brumbaugh, farmer, Penn.
John C. Bolinger, farmer, Cromwell.
Richard Cunningham, farmer, Jackson.
Isaac Curfman, farmer, Tod.
Joseph Cornelius, farmer, Cromwell.
Jacob H. Dell, farmer, Cass.
John Duffey, mason, Springfield.
Gideon Elins, surveyor, Tod.
Martin Flenner, wagonmaker, Walker.
Robert Fleming, farmer, Jackson.
Jonathan Frazier, tanner, Jackson.
Michael Flesher, farmer, Jackson.
James Goodman, carpenter, Huntingdon.
Hiram Grady, farmer, Henderson.
Austin Green, mechanic, Cassville.
John Griffith, farmer, Tod.
John Howit, farmer, Porter.
Thomas Hamer, jr., farmer, West.
Samuel Harvey, farmer, Shirley.
Solomon Houck, farmer, Tod.
Daniel Knode, farmer, Porter.
Charles H. Miller, tanner, Huntingdon.
Abraham McCoy, brickmaker, Huntingdon.
William Morgan, farmer, Shirley.
William C. McCauley, tanner, Brady.
Asa Price, farmer, Cromwell.
John S. Pheasant, farmer, Union.
Charles Rhinehart, farmer, Clay.
John Shaffer, farmer, Morris.
Philip Silknitter, farmer, Barree
Peter Shaver of Samuel, clerk, Shirley.
Peter Shaffer, farmer, Morris.
David Snare, J. P., Huntingdon.
Jacob Snyder, tailor, Huntingdon.
William Simes, clerk, Franklin.
Thomas Weston, Esq., J. P., Warriorsmark.
Thomas Wilson, J. P., Barree.
F. B. Wallace, blacksmith, Huntingdon.
Armstrong Willoughby, tailor, Huntingdon,
Leonard Weaver, farmer, Hopewell.
Thomas Whittaker, farmer, Porter.
Jacob Walters, farmer, Franklin.
Samuel Wall, merchant, Penn.
John Kinch, blacksmith, Franklin.
John Rung, gentleman, West.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

James Bell, Esq., farmer, Warriorsmark.
William Cramer, farmer, Tell.
James Cree, farmer, Dublin.
Hugh Cunningham, farmer, Porter.
David Colestock, farmer, Huntingdon.
John Duff, farmer, Jackson.
Thomas Duffey, farmer, Springfield.
John Eberly, farmer, West.
Martin Fleming, farmer, Brady.
David H. Foster, merchant, Hopewell.
John Gaghagan, carpenter, Porter.
Joshua Green, farmer, Barree.
John Grafius, laborer, West.
Caleb Greenland, farmer, Cass.
George Hight, farmer, Tod.
John Howel, farmer, West.
Jacob H. Knode, farmer, West.
Hugh King, farmer, Shirley.
James Kerr, farmer, Brady.
John P. Murphy, shoemaker, West.
George Myerly, farmer, Springfield.
Franklin B. Neely, farmer, Dublin.
John A. Nash, printer, Huntingdon.
Henry F. Newingham, gentleman, Huntingdon.
Christian Peightal, tailor, Barree.
Jacob Spanogle, farmer, Shirley.
John Simpson, farmer, Huntingdon.
Henry W. Swoope, farmer, Porter.
Samuel Smith, farmer, Union.
Valentine Smittle, farmer, Tell.
James Stevens, farmer, Clay.
William P. Taylor, carpenter, Clay.
John Weston, farmer, Union.
John Whittaker, gentleman, Huntingdon.
Richard Wills, cabinet-maker, Warriorsmark.
Michael Ware, farmer, West.

Huntingdon, March 18, 1857.

MUSIC.—MRS. HANEGAR respectfully announces to her numerous patrons and friends that she will continue, as heretofore, to give lessons on the Piano, Melodeon and Guitar, at her residence in the old Presbyterian Church, or at the residence of pupils in town.

She is in monthly receipt of all the new music published at the first musical houses in the country, and will furnish pupils and others with any piece required.

She will also teach the German and French languages. Numerous references given.

Huntingdon, February 4, 1857.

NO LIBRARY IS COMPETE WITHOUT IT.—TESTIMONY OF SIXTEEN THOUSAND PURCHASERS.—MAGNIFICENT WORK OF HISTORY!—A WHOLE LIBRARY IN ITSELF!—COST $11,000—70 MAPS—700 ENGRAVINGS.—A HISTORY OF ALL NATIONS.

From the earliest period to the present time, the history of every nation, ancient and modern, being separately given. By S. G. GOODRICH, author of several works of History, 'Peter Parley's Tales,' &c.

It is believed that the above work will be very acceptable to the American public. It is the result of years of toil and labor, assisted in his researches by several scholars of known ability, and has been got up at a great expense by the proprietors. No pains have been spared in the execution of the Illustrations and Maps, which are prepared expressly for this work. Indeed, all the other historical writing of Mr. Goodrich, sink into insignificance, when compared to this, the result of his riper and maturer years. It is admitted that one hundred dollars could not purchase the same matter in any other shape, and the publishers confidently expect, in consideration of the great literary value of the work, the large sum expended in preparing it for the press, and the exceedingly moderate price at which it is offered, that it will be favorably received by every lover of good books. Many of our first scholars, divines and gentlemen, who have examined the work, have given it their unqualified approbation and commendation, which it richly deserves.

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In two volumes, Full, Heavy Stamped Cloth, Sprinkled Edge	6,00

Many of our Agents having been told when soliciting subscribers, that this work would soon be sold in Bookstores, and at a reduced price, we hereby give notice, as Sole Publishers of it, it will not be sold in Bookstores at any price, and will be offered by our canvassing Agents only, who have the sole right of sale in their respective districts, except that where we have not appointed an agent, WE will send copies by mail, postage pre-paid, to any part of the United States, upon receipt of the retail price.

N. B.—The one volume copies, weighing over four pounds, cannot be sent through the mail, but the two volume copies can be mailed as two books.

Miller, Orton & Mulligan, Publishers, No. 25, Park Row, N. Y. For sale by GEO. BERGSTRESSER, MILL CREEK, Hunt. Co., Pa.

☞ Also, Agent for Dr. Kane's works.

Feb. 11, 1857.

WANTED.—A partner in the Tavern business, in the centre of the Broad Top Coal mines, at a stand now doing a good business. Any one who wishes to go into that line of business, will find it an excellent chance rarely to be met with. Address by letter to B. at this office, when every information required shall be given. February 25, 1857.

A CARD.—To Teachers and all whom it may Concern: The undersigned are making preparations to open a Normal School in Huntingdon County; and we design making it a permanent Institution. The Instructors will be persons who have been educated in Normal schools, and who are known to be eminent in their profession—in the didactic art. Our advertisement will appear as soon as our correspondence with the Faculty can be completed. We desire to open the school in April.

ALBERT OWEN,
Huntingdon, Feb. 11, 1857. F. H. LANE.

A HOUSE FOR SALE.—The subscriber will sell the HOUSE and THREE LOTS OF GROUND he now occupies in the North East corner of the borough of Huntingdon. The house is a two-story frame, nearly new. For further information enquire of A. J. WHITE.

February 11, 1857.

NEW DRY GOODS FOR SPRING OF 1857.

FASHIONABLE SILKS,
SILK ROBES, Flounced,
BLACK SILKS, extra gloss,
SPRING DRESS GOODS,
NEW SPRING SHAWLS,
BRITISH & FRENCH CHINTZES,
LAWN & LAWN ROBES,
SHAWLS, of the newest Fashions,
Staple Linen Goods, Blankets, Quilts, Damask Table Cloths, Napkins, &c.
Gentlemen's Wear and full stock of Goods for Boys' Clothing.
Bargains, daily received from New York and Philadelphia Auctions.
Wholesale buyers are invited to give us an early call.

EYRE & LANDELL,
4th and Arch streets, Philadelphia.

☞ Terms Nett Cash, and prices low.

March 4, 1857-3m.

SAMUEL M. MECUTCHEN, MILLWRIGHT AND BURR MILL STONE MANUFACTURER. Sole Proprietor of JOHNSON'S highly approved and much improved SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE: Improved IRON CONCAVE BRAN DUSTER, THE PREMIUM MACHINE FOR MILLERS.

Residence: NO. 64 QUEEN Street, (18th Ward,) address Kensington Post Office.

Shop: HAYDOCK Street, below Front, Philadelphia.

Cocalico Mill Stones, Mill Irons, Smutt Machines, Patent Mill Bush, Portable Mills, Stretched Belting, Cement and Screen Wire.

SQUARE MESHED BOLTING CLOTHS.

Philadelphia, Feb. 25, 1857.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of Administration have been granted to me upon the Estate of Samuel Thompson, late of Shirley twp., dec'd. All persons indebted are requested to make payment and those having claims to present them to me.

JAMES MURPHY,
Petersburg, Feb. 20, 1857.* Administrator.

500 BUSHELS of Dried APPLES, wanted in exchange for our goods.

Dec. 17, 1856. LOVE & McDIVIT.

Select Poetry.

THE STAR OF LOVE.

BY GEORGE P. MORRIS.

The star of love now shines above,
Cool zephyrs crisp the sea;
Among the leaves the wind-harp weaves,
Its serenade for thee.
The star, the breeze, the wave, the trees,
Their minstrelsy unite;
But all are drear till thou appear,
To decorate the night.

The light of moon streams from the moon,
Though with a milder ray,
O'er hill and grove like woman's love,
It cheers us on our way.
Thus all that's bright—the moon, the night,
True heavens, the earth, the sea—
Exert their powers to bless the hours
We dedicate to thee.

Answer to "My Native Highland Home."

Thy highland cot, where tempests roar,
And northern blast contend,
Thy brooks and braes are whiten'd o'er,
While glittering snows descend;
Yet, Henry, dearest of my heart,
I'll gladly with thee rove,
O'er highland hill, or lowland part,
Through desert, or through grove.
Then we will go to Scotland dear,
And never more will roam;
Content shall bless our humble cheer,
Within our highland home.

When summer comes, along the vale
We'll pluck the sweet blue bell,
The thistle green, the lily pale,
Or gowan from the dell;
And thus we'll pass our life with glee
While prattlers round us smile,
And none shall be so blest as we
Around our bonny isle.
Then we will go, &c.

Interesting Miscellany.

A PAGE OF HISTORY.

We do not like to excite unpleasant memories, even among our political opponents, but it would be wrong not to avail ourselves of the useful lesson which is to be drawn from the history of the opposition in the late Congress. This opposition was composed in the beginning of two elements, each of which started into life with pretensions of extreme purity and patriotism, and loud promises of reform.

The black-republican party originated, to a considerable extent, with men who found neither of the old parties sufficiently just and pure to be worthy of their companionship.—Some of them were not quite satisfied, even, with the constitution, and offered a "higher law" of their own to the practical legislation of Congress. Their feet were on the earth, but their heads seemed very much in the clouds. Clothed with a prodigious quantity of self-righteousness, and claiming to rise superior to all party considerations, they banded themselves together as the forlorn hope of virtue and Christianity in a degenerate age, and invited around their standard all those who thought they had plenty of goodness and philanthropy to spare for the benefit of their neighbors and the world. As their followers gathered, it was curious to see, not only how abundant virtue was in quarters where its existence had never been suspected before, but how suddenly a great many people had changed all their ideas with respect to parties and office. In this self-denying and disinterested band of reformers were found, miraculously brought together, decayed politicians of almost every grade and order. It was a perfect hospital of political invalids, and quite wonderful was it to observe how many of these old and worn political hacks were then willing to pursue a new career of service for no other motive on earth than the public good. Their object, in the beginning, was to control the local legislatures in the free States, and secure a majority of representatives in the Thirty-fourth Congress. To this end they seized upon the Nebraska bill, and so inflamed the public mind that, in the heat of excitement, they drew into their ranks many persons who had usually been conservative, and who, by this time, begin to wonder themselves at their own hallucination. The Democratic party of course, maintained its organization, and kept its flag flying.

But the tide rolled on, and with the aid of the "*secret order*" the republicans of the North elected almost all their congressional candidates. Their success would have been far less general without this aid; for although in a large majority of cases the know-nothings and republicans of New England were essentially the same, this was not universally so at the North—and, besides, a secret organization made black republicanism more dangerous. In 1854 the know-nothings and the black republicans looked kindly upon each other, both North and South.

This know-nothing party was another organization, made up of men who had an exuberant share of patriotism and virtue.—Their love of Christianity was so great that they could not tolerate free religion. Their philanthropy was so exalted that they looked with fear upon the immigration to our shores of the poor and needy and oppressed abroad. They had so deep a respect for our republican institutions that they were jealous of any participation in their blessings of our naturalized citizens. And these views they held to be so excessively pure that they would not allow the sun to shine upon them. They held their conclaves, therefore, at night, and administered their oaths in darkness; and laid upon their associates, moreover, it is to be feared, the lamentable necessity, under certain circumstances, of choosing between falsehood uttered openly and a violation of oaths which had been assumed in secret. This monstrous order—worthy only of the darkest period of the world—combined substantially with the black-republican organization, in the reformatory movement which was to commence its career of usefulness with the Thirty-fourth Congress. The presidential campaign had not then been organized. But the combined opposition succeeded in electing a majority of the House, and controlling a few of the State legislatures. The special promise of the know-nothings was, that the naturalization laws should be repealed or essentially changed. The great boon which the black republicans were to secure to the people was the repeal of the Nebraska bill. To many persons this seemed a work of difficulty, if nothing more; but in the view of these ardent reformers nothing was more easy. We well remember to have heard Senator Hale, of New Hampshire, describe the process by which it was to be accomplished. It was only to add the repeal as an amendment to the civil and diplomatic bill, and send it to the Senate. If the Senate sent it back, the House was to "*stick*," and by this "sticking" process the Senate and the President were to be forced into an approval of black republican legislation.

Such was the manifesto. We wish our readers to remember, now, how very far short of it has come the performance. The last House of Representatives began its career in a quarrel about Speaker, which wasted many weeks of valuable time; did what it could to inflame the public mind on the slavery question; compelled an extra session by its factious course on the army bill; and finally wound up in a blaze of glory by convicting three or four black republican members of downright corruption! No Nebraska bill repealed! No change of the naturalization laws! Nothing done as was promised! But instead of it, we have had the painful spectacle exhibited to the world of a committee of investigation in the House fastening corruption upon a portion of its members!

What a commentary is this upon the exalted professions of purity with which the opposition organized their congressional campaign! What an admonition, also, does it furnish to all right-minded men who were seduced, by such professions, into the opposition ranks! "O Liberty," said Madame Roland, "how many crimes are committed *in thy name!*" O *Virtue, it may be added,* how many of thy professed votaries pay thee no other homage than that of hypocrisy!—*Washington Union.*

Have We Native Cattle?

The following article communicated to the *Plow, Loom and Anvil,* by Mr. J. W. Pickering, and the remarks appended by one of the editors of that valuable periodical, possess more than common interest upon the subject treated on, and hence they are submitted to the readers of the *Huntingdon Globe:*

ESSEX COUNTY, Mass., Feb. 11, 1857.

FRIEND NASH:—Have we in New England, any *native cattle?* I know of no one whose opportunities for observation have been more favorable than yours to enable him to answer this question with propriety.(1) Will you say the question is not a proper one to be put?—If you do this, I must beg leave to demur to this assertion.

Within the last two weeks I have been present at two meetings of the Legislative farmers of Massachusetts, at the State House in Boston, where I have heard it positively asserted that there is no such thing as a *native breed of cattle* among us; and some go so far as to say there is no such thing as *native cattle* among us, leaving out the term *breeds.* I presume both intend the same thing, although when hard pressed, those who use the term breed, have more plausibility in their statements, using the term breed as indicating animals that can beget or produce their like.

Last evening a prominent farmer from Sutton, Worcester county, said the animals that *have been reared in that town* for the last thirty years, and which have drawn so many premiums, and have acquired so much reputation for their beauty, energy and activity, are *natives,* and nothing else; and that he came in expressly to vindicate their character as such; that he had reared many of them, and so had his father and grandfather before him. I was delighted to hear this, for you know I am a full-blooded Yankee, and am always pleased when the excellence of New-England cattle, or energy of New-England men, is presented in a favorable point of view. But then the gentleman nearly spoilt his testimony before he closed, by the coarse and harsh epithets that he applied to the Durhams, saying that he would not accept the best herd of them he ever saw, to be under obligations to keep them on his farm.(2)

Another gentleman, from Franklin county, who professed to have much skill in breeding, was equally denunciatory of the natives.—Comparing the assertions of both these gentlemen, and several others who were present, who professed to give their *experiences,* it would be exceedingly difficult to come to any conclusion in the matter.

The further consideration of the subject is deferred for *one fortnight,* when I hope, if nothing moves, I may be instructed by you what to say. I was in such a maze last night, I said nothing, though I was taught forty years ago, by my old master, Pickering, to believe that the *native cattle* of New-England were the best ground of hope for *improved stock* on our farms; and such is my confidence in his wisdom, that I do not like to abandon the idea, certainly not until good reasons are shown for so doing.(3) J. W. P.

1. The question whether we have native cattle, is little else than a play upon words, hardly worth the time of grave legislators.—It seems to have arisen from a confusion of terms. Politically, we should be willing that all men, born in this country, should be considered as Americans, wherever their ancestors came from. By the same rule, all animals born here are natives, whencesoever their progenitors came here. Indigenous—*produced naturally in the country*—they are not; but native—*born in the country*—they are, in the only sense in which that word ought ever to be used; and this is true of all our cattle, except a few recently imported.

2. If the gentleman from Sutton meant to condemn Durhams for all countries, or for all parts of our own country, he must have been wise overmuch; but if he only meant that he, *in that climate, on that soil, by his mode of farming,* could buy, and milk, work, or fatten, and sell, the common cattle of that neighborhood, so as to do better than to accept a fine herd of Durhams, with the obligation to keep himself supplied with such for a long series of years, we certainly should not despair of his being able to get through life without help from any of those beautiful institutions for charity with which his State abounds. Durhams are not the best cattle for that region; and he, if he is the man we suspect him to be, is the very one to know it.

3. Whether Mr. Pickering's views were correct, or whether we have any such thing as a *native breed* of cattle; that is, a variety, a family, so long and so judiciously bred together that the bad qualities are bred out, that the good qualities have become fixed, and that they may reasonably be expected, with good keeping and judicious pairing, to be transmitted from parents to progeny for ages to come, is more than we know. That it is possible to obtain about such qualities as you please, and that these qualities may be transmitted with all but absolute certainty, so long as the best keeping, kind care, and sound judgment are employed, the experience of English breeders has shown. We rejoice in all efforts to perpetuate in this country the qualities which have become established there. Men of wealth and leisure, and especially those who love notoriety, can afford to import the finest animals, without regard to price; and they will benefit the country by doing it; for whether their stock turns out, in the long run, better than stock bred and reared with equal care from the common cattle of the country, or not, they will have created a just appreciation of fine stock, and they will at least have convinced their countrymen that plenty of suitable feed, constant care, and the exercise of sound judgment in selecting breeders and in pairing them, are necessary in order to keep up a good stock, whatever be its source.

As to whether the mass of farmers—those who farm for a living, not to get rid of too *much money*—should go into fabulous prices, paying $500 for a cow, instead of buying two or three for $100, we cannot do better, in the way of advice than to relate the words of a practical farmer in the valley of Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, England. His pasture was exceedingly fertile. Buying cattle from the hills of Wales and Scotland, keeping them till fat, and then turning them over to the butcher, was his business. In answer to the question what breeds he preferred, he said, "I care nothing about the breeds; I want those that I can make money on; I have been in this business a long time; there is something about a beast by which I can judge whether he will do well; I sometimes misjudge, but generally hit about right; and if I find one that will be pretty sure to be worth a good deal more, after being in this pasture a few weeks, than is asked for him, I buy him; that's all."

Advice to Young Farmers.

We propose a short series of articles for Young Farmers. There are many young farmers about commencing their career, and many more soon to commence. They desire to succeed well. Much of their life's happiness and usefulness depends upon their success. They will centre their hopes and aspirations very much upon their profession.—They want to be honorable men and do their share of manly duty in the communities in which they live. They want to live comfortable, make some money, make themselves good homes, rear good families, and be instrumental in sustaining the institutions of the country and the age. This is an honorable ambition. It well becomes the young farmers of America. Our country looks to them for strength and support. The stirring life of this age is to draw its main nourishment from them. Honorable and useful is the place the young farmer is to occupy in the coming years. It is important then, that he should begin well. Much depends upon a good beginning.

In securing land, stock, fruit, seed, location, implements, and whatever is wanted to make a new farmer, it is important that the best of everything be had. A good tree occupies no more room than a poor one; it requires no more nourishment from the soil, no more attention. A good animal is generally easier and cheaper kept than a poor one.—A good acre of ground is by far the most profitable. Good hay, good wheat, good breeds of stock, are more easily raised and more profitable, than bad. On the whole, we repeat it is altogether best that every young farmer should start right; hence we propose to say a little here upon *the selection of his farm.*

1st. Make it a point, if possible, to locate your farm in some favorable place, as regards markets, roads, respectable society, schools, and opportunities to keep up with the improvements of the age. It is hard to be successful out of the reach of the world. It is hard to get along well and cultivate well, both a farm and a family, far away from a mill, a store, a blacksmith shop, a post office, a school, a church, or the associations, privileges and excitements of good society. The price of all articles of farm product, depends much upon the nearness to market, and the facilities for transportation. Let these things be duly considered, in selecting a locality for a farm.

2d. Seek good land; not land adapted especially to the growth of a particular article, unless that be your especial object, but a soil that will be good for all farming purposes.—Poor land pays but poorly for the labor put upon it. It is actually easier to cultivate an acre of good land well, than of poor, and the profits is often double or triple. It is often that young farmers think they must have a large farm, whether it is good or not. This is a mistake. If your means are limited, buy less land. Be sure that it is good. By-and-by you can buy more of the same sort. You generally see good intelligent farmers on good land. See to it that the soil is good, with water, timber, rock, &c., in convenient and useable relation to it. Be careful that it is not too flat. Good drainage is important. It is one of the great desideratums of good farming. Hence, perfectly flat land is objectionable. Neither should it be too hilly, for them its life will be washed out of it.

3d. It is important that the farm should have upon it a good building site—high, dry, healthy, in convenient relations to the whole farm and the road, a site well adapted to all the purposes of a farmer's home.

4th. It should have, if possible, a favorable spot for a garden and an orchard, contiguous to the building site. These are the main things to be considered, in selecting land for a new farm. We deem it important that the young farmer should give good attention to them, and unite them all, as far as possible, in his farm.—*Valley Farmer.*

Sayings of Martin Luther.

Luther, taking up a catterpillar said: "Tis an emblem of the devil in its crawling walk, and bears his colors in its shining hue.'

'Luther one day being shaved and having his hair cut in the presence of Jonas, when he said to the latter:—Original sin is in us like the beard. We are shaved to-day, and look clean and have a smooth chin; to-morrow our beard is to grow again, nor does it cease growing whilst we remain on earth.—In like manner original sin cannot be extirpated from us; it springs up in us as long as we exist. Nevertheless, we are bound to resist it, to the utmost of our strength, and to cut it down unceasingly."

'When I am assailed with heavy tribulations I rush out among my pigs, rather than remain alone with myself. The human heart is like a mill-stone in a mill; when you put wheat under it, it turns and grinds and bruises the wheat to flour. If you put no wheat, it still grinds on; but when 'tis itself it grinds and wears away.'

IRISH BULLS.—Adam Clark used to say that the reason why the Irish are so famous for conversational bulls, is, because they think much faster than they can talk. However that may be, many of these *lapsi linguæ,* attributed to the Hibernians, are very amusing. A Dublin student being asked what was meant by "posthumous works," answered—"Such works as a man writes after he is dead!" An Irish Lieutenant, stationed abroad, being informed by letter that his widowed mother had married a second time, expressed his alarm about his right of primogeniture, by hoping that "she wouldn't have a son older than himself!" But the best bull we ever heard of was shown in Paddy's description of the animal of that name: "This is the way you may know him. When you see a group of *cows* lying down in the field, and one of 'em is a-standin'—that's a bull." Yes, Paddy, two bulls at least.

A GOOD MAN'S WISH.—I would rather, when I am laid in the grave, that some one in his manhood should stand over me, and say,—There lies one who was a real friend to me, and privately warned me of the dangers of the young. No one knew it, but he aided me in time of need. I owe what I am to him." Or would rather some widow, with choking utterance, telling her children.—"There is your friend and mine. He visited me in my affliction, and found you, my son, an employer, and you, my daughter, a happy home in a virtuous family." I would rather that such persons should stand at my grave, than to have erected over it the most beautiful sculptured monument of Parian or Italian marble. The heart's broken utterance of reflections of past kindness, and the tears of grateful memory shed upon the grave, are more valuable, in my estimation, than the most costly cenotaph ever read.—*Dr. Sharp.*

THE NEED OF LOVE.—Oh that there were more love in the world, and then these things that we deplore could not be! One would think that the man who had once loved any woman, would have some tenderness for all; and love implies an infinite respect. All that was said or done by chivalry of old, or sung by Troubadours, but shadows forth the feeling which is in the heart of any one who loves. Love, like the opening of the heavens to the Saints, shows for a moment, even to the dullest man, the possibilities of the human face. He has faith, hope, and charity for another being, perhaps but a creature of his imagination; still it is a great advance for a man to be profoundly loving, even in his imaginations. Indeed, love is a thing so deep and so beautiful, that each man feels that nothing but conceits and pretty words have been said about it by other men. And then to come down from this, and dishonor the image of the thing so loved!

Strange Occurrence.

A western editor on entering his office one day, and seeing his apprentice boy cutting some queer capers, called out to him:

"Jim, what are you doing on the floor?"

"Why, sir, I have a shock!"

"A shock?"

"What kind of a shock?"

"Why, sir," said the lad, gasping, "one of your subscribers came in during your absence—said he owed for two years' subscription—paid it, and also paid another year in advance."

"In advance!" gasped the editor, nearly as much overcome as his lone apprentice.

"Yes, sir, and it has produced such an effect upon me, that I have been perfectly helpless ever since."

"And well you may, Jim. But, get up; if you survive this, you are safe, as there is little prospect of another such cat-astrophe in this office."

☞ One of the keepers of the Auburn prison writes to the *Advertiser* of that city, that among the inmates of that institution is a man named Joseph Schonovon, who is within a few months of a hundred years of age. He fought with Washington and Lafayette, in the American Revolution, and under command of Gen. Scott, at the battle of Chippewa. At the latter place he received a wound in the leg, from a musket ball, which is still apparent. The keeper very properly inquires, "Should not such services entitle him to more honorable if not more comfortable quarters?"

☞ The head clerk of a large mercantile house was bragging rather largely of the amount of business done by his "firm."—"You may judge of its extent," said he, "when I tell you that the quills for our correspondence only, cost two thousand dollars a year!" "Pooh!" said the clerk of another house, who was sitting by, "what is that to *our* correspondence, when I save four thousand dollars a year in ink from merely omitting to dot the i's."

☞ The death of a printer is thus described in an English paper:—George Woodcock, the * of his profession, the *type* of honesty, the ! of all; and although the ☞ of death has put a . to his existence, every ⅔ of his life was without a ‖.

☞ Raillery is the lightning of calumny.

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, April 1, 1857.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
Hon. WM. F. PACKER, of Lycoming.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, of Philadelphia.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
NIMROD STRICKLAND, of Chester.

☞The Know-Nothing and Black-Republican State Convention which met in Harrisburg last week, nominated David Wilmot for Governor, William Millward for Canal Commissioner, and James Veech and Joseph J. Lewis for Supreme Judges. Many Americans in this vicinity express hostility to the nominee for Governor. This ticket was not intended to frighten the Democracy, certainly! But look out for "war in Kansas!"

☞High School.—We learn that Mr. S. Campbell will open a school near Shade Gap, the latter part of the present month, for the instruction of young men. Mr. C. has had many years experience as a teacher in Common Schools and Academies, and those desirous of having their children under a competent teacher cannot do better than by placing them in his care. Young men wishing to qualify themselves for teaching will also find Mr. C's. school a proper place to receive the necessary instruction.

Kansas and Her Troubles.

It seems that we are to have a new series of troubles in Kansas, and that the administration of Mr. Buchanan is to be called upon to act promptly in the matter of supplying the place made vacant by the resignation of Governor Geary, by a new appointment.—The opponents of the democratic party in the north, ever ready to take small advantages, seem to think that a new light has broken in upon their darkened fortunes, in regard to the present condition of things in Kansas, and that some little capital may be made for buncombe, by launching out in the most vituperative style against, what they are pleased to denominate, the inefficiency of the new administration—the pro-slavery tendencies of Mr. Buchanan, &c., &c. But we would caution these worthies, not to "halloe till they are out of the woods." Keep cool, gentlemen, and in a few days you will see, that so far as the administration is concerned, aye, so far as the democratic party is concerned, Kansas will be promptly attended to.

We do not believe that the people of Kansas are such egregious outlaws that they cannot be kept in check by a wise, conciliatory and prudent course on part of the man who may be selected to take Gov. Geary's place. But should such a course prove a failure, then, let those persons in Kansas, if there are any such there, who disregarding the obligations they owe to society, will persist in committing outrages against law and order, be dealt with as such persons always should be dealt with. Let the strong arm of the law be brought to bear against them, and let its mandates be enforced with all the rigor necessary to command obedience; and if that fails, let them be put under military surveillance; and if civil law fails let martial law enforce the most implicit obedience. We feel satisfied that the man who may be appointed to succeed Gov. Geary, will be one in whom the whole country will have confidence; that he will possess both the will, courage and ability to discharge the duties of the position.—We would advise the alarmists of the opposition to seek some other source from whence to obtain material for political agitation, to keep up a rotten and sinking cause, than these exaggerated Kansas troubles.—*Keystone.*

Declination of Chief Justice Lewis.

It will be seen by the following letter of Judge Lewis, that he declines the re-nomination recently given to him by the Democratic State Convention. The determination of Judge Lewis will be a matter of regret to every sound lawyer, and the people generally, of Pennsylvania:

West Penn Square,
Philadelphia, March 25th, 1857.

To Charles R. Buckalew, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee:

Dear Sir—At the late Democratic State Convention, the local claims of the different sections of the State were generously waived for the purpose of securing my continuance in the high and important office of Supreme Judge. The energy with which those claims are *now* urged for the office recently vacated on the Supreme Bench, shows the extent of the sacrifices then made, and the nature of the dissatisfaction which may exist after one section shall be gratified and the other disappointed by the anticipated nomination. The Convention, when re-assembled, might be able to harmonize these claims, if that body had two nominations to make, instead of one. I therefore feel at liberty to decline, as I now do, the re-nomination tendered to me by the Democratic State Convention. In thus promoting harmony, I consult my own earnest desire to retire from judicial life, and at the same time put the delegates to no inconvenience, as they will be obliged to come together again for the purpose of nominating a candidate to fill the existing vacancy.

I have been laboriously engaged in judicial duties nearly twenty-four years—a longer period of service than that of any living Judge in Pennsylvania. I have been thus engaged under three changes of the Constitution. I have aided to the extent of my abilities in bringing up the arrearages of business, in re-placing upon their ancient foundations some of the landmarks of the law which had been inadvertently removed, and in maintaining the purity and the independence of the Judiciary, I have constantly endeavored to do justice without delay, fear, favor, affection or ill-will. I now occupy, by the voice of the people of my native State, the highest judicial station in it. My long career as a Judge has received the approbation of the Democratic party in the re-nomination so generously and unanimously made by the State Convention. All my ambition is satisfied. I have but one wish left, and that is to return to the freedom and independence of private life. I do this with a grateful heart for the long continued confidence of my fellow-citizens, and in the full trust that they will appreciate and approve of my motives. Very respectfully, yours,

ELLIS LEWIS.

From the Lewistown True Democrat.

Supreme Judge.

The appointment of the Hon. Jeremiah S. Black to a place in the Cabinet, has occasioned a vacancy in the Supreme Court of this State, and we presume the State Convention will shortly be called to re-assemble, for the purpose of making a nomination for that office. It is therefore right and proper that the Democratic journals should express their preferences, and canvass the merits of the several names from time to time brought forward.

The office of Judge of the Supreme Court is one of great importance and responsibility. The candidate therefore should be a lawyer of spotless character, large experience, superior learning, and profound judgment. Such a candidate would be an honor to the party, and, if elected, an ornament to the Supreme Bench. Little Mifflin offers a gentleman who possesses all these qualities in an eminent degree. The reader will readily understand that we refer to Hon. Abraham S. Wilson, Psesident Judge of this Judicial District, and a resident of this place. Judge Wilson has been on the Common Pleas Bench for fifteen years, without interruption, which is probably as long as the same post has been held by any Judge in the State. He was first appointed in 1842, (the same year Judge Black was appointed,) by Gov. Porter, and the appointment was unanimously confirmed by the Senate. Subsequently, when the choice of Judges was left to the People, Judge Wilson became the Democratic candidate, and was triumphantly elected in a district which usually gave from 800 to 1100 majority for the opposition. His opponent too, on that occasion, Hon. Joseph Casey, was a gentlemen of acknowledged ability and popularity. Judge Wilson's fitness for the Supreme Bench is therefore beyond question. His Democracy, too, is unsullied, he being a firm, unwavering, and influential Democrat at all times.

We entirely deny that the locality of candidates should have anything to do with their claims for nomination, but, if locality *is* to be made a question, the interior certainly has superior claims. At present the West is represented by Judge Lowrie and Knox, the North by Judge Woodward, and the East by Judge Lewis. Common justice, therefore, would concede the next candidate to the interior.

We therefore hoist the name of Judge Wilson to our masthead, confident that, whether in point of legal ability, personal popularity, or locality, a fitter nominee cannot be found in the State.

From the Pittsburgh Union.

Kansas.

The opposition presses seem extremely anxious to revive the old excitements concerning Kansas, from which they derived so much aid and comfort during the last presidential campaign. For this purpose, they have seized upon the retirement of Governor Geary from that Territory, in order to represent it as a compulsory retirement while they profess to sympathize deeply with this gentleman under the disastrous circumstances which, they assure the country, have led to his resignation. Under their influence, the impression has prevailed to a considerable extent, that Governor Geary's farewell address was a mere statement by him of personal grievances and of public disorders, which all combined to expel him from his late field of official duty. Yet there is nothing in this valedictory address to justify any such impression, or to call for any such sympathy. On the contrary, while he asserts that his gubernatorial office was unsought by him and accepted at great personal sacrifice, Governor Geary conveys fully the idea that his retirement from it has been purely voluntary, and the result of considerations affecting his health and comfort; and so far is he from countenancing any representation of existing disturbances in the Territory, that he presents a glowing picture of its prosperity, and describes the great majority of its people as "conservative, law-abiding, and peace-loving men." The troubles which formerly agitated the Territory were occasoned, he insists, by comparatively few persons, and these, for the most part, persons who had no especial interest in its welfare, and were governed by mercenary motives rather than any considerations of philanthrophy or any peculiar views concering the institution of slavery. He says:

"You are well aware that most of the troubles which lately agitated the Territory were occasioned by men who had no especial interest in its welfare. Many of them were not even residents, whilst it is quite evident that others were influenced altogether in the part they took in the disturbances by mercenary or other personal considerations.—The great body of the actual citizens are conservative, law-abiding, peace-loving men, disposed rather to make sacrifices for conciliation and consequent peace than to insist for their entire rights, should the general good therely be caused to suffer. Some of them, under the influence of the prevailing excitement and misguided opinions, were led to the commission of grievous mistakes, but not with the deliberate intention of doing wrong."

The present condition of the Territory he describes as follows:

When I look upon the present condition of the Territory, and contrast it with what it was when I first entered it, I feel satisfied that my administration has not been prejudicial to its interests. On every hand I now perceive unmistakable indications of welfare and prosperity. The honest settler occupies his quiet dwelling, with his wife and children clustering around him, unmolested and fearless of danger. The solitary traveller pursues his way unharmed over every public thoroughfare. The torch of the incendiary has been extinguished, and the cabins which by it were destroyed have been replaced with *more* substantial buildings. Hordes of banditti no longer lie in wait in every ravine for plunder and assassination. Invasions of hostile armies have ceased, and infuriated partisans living in our midst have emphatically turned their swords into ploughshares and their spears into pruning-hooks. Laborers are everywhere at work—farms undergoing rapid improvements—merchants are driving a thriving trade—mechanics pursuing with profit their various occupations. Real estate, in town and country, has increased in value almost without precedent, until in some places it is commanding prices that never could have been anticipated."

Opposition Principles and Purposes.

Since the failure of the effort to array one portion of the Union against another, and to elect a President without reference to his political antecedents, the opposition leaders have been somewhat reserved in the publication of their principles and purposes. They are opposed to the democracy, and their efforts to promote the welfare of our citizens; but the grounds of their opposition, and the measures they would recommend, are not openly and clearly developed. They assume that democratic principles are wrong and will lead to fatal results, but how, they do not inform us; and that their political theories will cure all the evils which they assume to exist; but they utterly fail in showing how these things are to be accomplished.—If we may be permitted to suggest the reason, it is because they do not know themselves how to produce the results they promise. But their real principles and purposes cannot be wholly concealed. Their principles are subversive of the theory of self-government, and their purposes, to rule or ruin—to control the Union, or to destroy it.—They deny that the people in the Territories are capable of self-government and insist that they should be restrained, or their powers to act should be limited to those who agree with them in opinion and views.—They insist that the hardy pioneer should not act upon his own judgment, or regard interests which he deems dear and important to him, but should be restrained and guided by those who are more familiar with the artificial wants of a city than the real and natural ones of the frontier. They insist that no future State shall become a member of our glorious Union unless it shall have moulded its views and objects to further their schemes of power. They insist that no State shall be admitted which does not raise the sectional banner and offer to fight against the equality of the States. If they cannot thus secure political power, then their purposes are to destroy the Union, hoping, in that event, to control one portion of it at least, as European potentates do conquer countries. They expect to enlist and control the passions of the people at the North, and direct them against those of the South, and also to lead them on to the fatal step of attempting to defy the authority of the Union, and to establish a new government, which the leaders may control and bend to their uses. This is apparent from known facts. Those who control the opposition movements are continually making assaults upon the constitution and laws. They assume that everything is wrong, and leads to fatal consequences. They complain of the basis upon which the election of President rests. They insist that the Senate is unjustly constituted, and that the House is an unjust representation. They claim that the election of President rests upon a theory that leads to injustice, and that the judiciary is not properly constituted, but its very organization leads to wrong. Not one feature of the constitution is satisfactory to them.—While their leaders are publicly assuming such grounds, their subordinate co-operators are preparing and circulating more frank and open views in the same direction. One discusses the value of the Union; another assumes that new elements must be introduced into it before it can conform to justice; while others boldly assume that actual "dissolution is the only remedy" for the pretended evils. In New York and Boston, if not elsewhere, there are offices for the publication of "tracts" on this subject. Some of these are anonymous, and others contain the names of the authors, including those who pre-fix "Rev." to their names. These "tracts" are gratuitously circulated broadcast over the land wherever it is supposed that the principles they enforce and maintain can obtain a lodgement, or secure active supporters.—These black-republican missives form a portion of the irresponsible circulation which the "shady" party constantly distribute.—The whole operations of the opponents of the present administration tend to one point, indicating beyond controversy their purposes—to wit, to control or dissolve the Union.—They seek power; and if they cannot acquire it under the constitution, their purposes are to destroy the Union, and erect upon its ruins at the North another government, which they hope to control and shape to their purposes of personal and political aggrandizement, leaving the residue of it to form separate organizations. They seek to separate, under different governments, the graves of our revolutionary heroes and statesmen. They wish to erect a wall, worse than one of fire, between hallowed ground where rest the ashes of Washington, Jefferson, and Madison, of Monroe, Sumpter, Rutledge, and Patrick Henry, and that where repose the mortal remains of John and Samuel Adams, of Warren, Hancock, Greene, and Putnam, of Schuyler, Hamilton, and Franklin, and the patriots of a majority of the original thirteen States. Like selfish heirs, they seek to control the whole patrimony of a glorious ancestry, or to subject it to confiscation or destruction. They wish to see the descendants of these and other heroes and patriots grasp each other by the throats and engage in a death-struggle for political ascendency. Did the heroes of the revolution pledge their fortunes, their lives, and their sacred honors, for any such fatal purpose? Did the sages of 1787, who framed our constitution, and the patriot constituency whose will consecrated it as the bond of union, look to any such result? Did the fathers of the republic, whose devotion to the common good was manifested in giving life, energy, and a wise direction under our great charter, design or expect it to fall a prey to sectional strife or cupidity? We know that it is not so. For more than half a century, at least on our national anniversary, the voice of the patriot has assured us to the contrary.

Until the malign influence of sectionalism assumed an imposing and defiant form, not a candidate for public favor ever failed to pledge himself to the Union, and the whole Union. No one could command the suffrages of the people who was not heart and soul for it, now and in all time to come. Beneath the dark cloud of sectionalism other views gained a hot-bed existence. The frost of disappointment has given them a death-chill.—The principles and purposes of the enemies of the democracy are becoming known, and will soon ring their death-knell, by the common consent of all who love the Union and the object for which it is founded.—*Washington Union.*

Arrival of McKim, the alleged Murderer.—David S. McKim, the alleged murderer of young Norcross, was brought to this place by Sheriff Port on Wednesday 18th, and lodged in jail to await his trial for the horrible crime with which he stands charged.

The curiosity to see the prisoner was intense, and his arrival, both at this place and Altoona, was greeted by a large crowd, all anxious to get a glimpse of him. At Altoona, the prisoner, previous to being placed in the Branch car, was conveyed to the porch in front of the Logan House, where all could have an opportunity of seeing him.

On arriving at the Depot at this place, he was placed in a hack and conveyed to prison. On reaching the Diamond, the Sheriff directed the hack to be stopped, and the crowd were invited to take a look at the prisoner.—This action of the Sheriff seemed to satisfy the throng, a majority of whom quietly dispersed.

The prisoner is a tall, stout man, evidently possessing great strength, of rather prepossessing appearance, lively disposition, social, intelligent and communicative.

We refrain from any allusion to the innumerable admissions reported to have been made by the prisoner, nine-tenths of which are without any foundation in fact. He admits to having been the travelling companion of Norcross, but alleges that he got off the cars at Gallitzin, on the morning the murder was committed—an assertion which, if true, can easily be proven.

Dist. Att'y. Hammond is making every effort in his power, and it is probable that the prisoner will be tried at the April term of Court. We understand that he will be assisted in the prosecution of the case by W. A. Stokes, Esq., whose services have been tendered by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

The prisoner has employed Col. D. H. Hofius as his counsel.—*Hol. Standard.*

From the Harrisburg Patriot & Union.

The Opposition Candidates.

By the proceedings of the Abolition Convention, it will be seen that a complete ticket, representing the Black Republican sentiment of Pennsylvania, has been placed before the people. This ticket is composed of the following gentlemen:

David Wilmot, for Governor.

William Millward, for Canal Commissioner.

James Veech and

Joseph J. Lewis, for Supreme Judges.

These gentlemen are not unknown to the public. They have made their mark as the leaders of a faction which counsels treason and plots the overthrow of our nation, and during the coming campaign we shall unmask them and show their duplicity to the world. A few words must suffice us now.

David Wilmot commenced his political career as a Democrat, and was, by that party, elected to Congress. Here he first became notorious for his advocacy of a measure, of which he was not the author or originator, now known as the Wilmot proviso. After his term of office expired, he returned home, and still claiming to be a Democrat, he preached his Abolition doctrines in and out of season, and became a thorn in the side of the national Democracy of the Keystone State. He had sense enough to see that his political doom, with the Democratic party, was sealed, and proposed to the party that if they would create a new judicial district to embrace his native county of Bradford, and have him elected Judge, he would leave the political arena and trouble it no more. He was taken at his word, but, true to his natural instincts, as soon as he was installed in his judicial office, he began not only to propagate the most bitter Abolition sentiments, but to denounce the party which had fed him and raised him from obscurity. He traveled from school house to school house, and from church to church, denouncing the South and its institutions, until he has made his judicial district a by-word and a reproach. He has repeatedly prostituted his office to political purposes, and is, in short, a dangerous and bitter fanatic of the very worst kind.

William Millward is a Philadelphian, and professes to be an American. He served, during the last Congress, in the House of Representatives, and was and is still the bosom friend of Anson Burlingame, the notorious Massachusetts Abolitionist. During the duelling excitement between Brooks and Burlingame, he was the fast friend of the latter, and one of his friends in the Convention stated that he now had in his possession, a rifle presented to him by Burlingame, for his services on that occasion. Mr. Millward is a rank Abolitionist, and is a fit associate on the ticket for David Wilmot. And yet this man was nominated to conciliate the Americans!

James Veech, one of the candidates for Supreme Judge, resides in Fayette county.—We do not know that he has ever been in public life, and we never heard of him publicly but once. In 1855, the Legislature of Pennsylvania, failing to elect a United States Senator, postponed the discharge of that duty until a day in October, after their final adjournment. That act of the Legislature caused some discussion of their constitutional right to re-assemble at the time designated, and it was almost universally held, by the legal fraternity, that they could not meet. So certain was this opinion, that no effort was made to re-assemble, and the day fixed passed without a single member making his appearance at the capitol. Mr. Veech at that time wrote and published a lengthy opinion, arguing that the Legislature had a right to re-assemble to elect a Senator! Such is the Constitutional lawyer whom the Republican party has selected to occupy a seat upon the Supreme Bench.

Of Joseph J. Lewis, of Chester, we know nothing. He may be a great lawyer and a great man, but if he is, he has kept his "light under a bushel," for we never saw even a glimmer of it. We will have more to say of him, when we know more.

The whole ticket is utterly Abolition in its sentiments. It represents the faction in the Keystone State which the people know and despise, and it can have no hope of success.

Lo! the Poor Indian.

One of the characteristics, says the Pennsylvanian, of the Government of the United States is and always has been, the mild and paternal treatment of the Aborigines. All that the Indian has to do is to behave himself, and he is protected by our laws, taken care of, and in all respects carefully looked after. In no age of the world and in no country, has a people so little advanced in civilization, been treated with such uniform humanity and consideration by a superior and dominant race.

Yet the people and the government of this country have by no means escaped censure for alleged maltreatment and injustice to the Indians, and there are men at the present moment who regard the course of the United States towards this people as utterly unjust and unchristian like. This description of opinion is quite prevalent in Europe, and especially in Great Britain. Nothing could be further from the truth. The Indians of the United States have been treated with a degree of kindness without a parallel in the history of the world under any approximation to similarity of circumstances, and the numerous wars into which they have forced our government, have been invariably followed by the greatest leniency and forbearance. All that the Indian has to do is to behave himself, and to try to comfort himself with reasonable decency, in consideration whereof he shall be taken care of effectually and certainly, and it will be perilous for anybody to molest him.

We are led to these observations by the following paragraph, which we clip from the Washington Star:

The Richest Community in the World.—A day or two since we had occasion to mention that the result of the late sale of the Delaware (Indian) trust lands was $470,000.—The lands sold were only those comprised in the Eastern division of this great reservation. The Western division is now advertised to be sold. That contains some 350,000 acres, and will undoubtedly bring an aggregate of at least $600,000. The tribe are also the owners of a home reservation almost immediately adjoining Leavenworth City, forty miles long by ten broad. That would sell to-morrow readily for $10 per acre; or an aggregate of $3,000,000. Thus their total wealth, independent of personal property—and some of them are men of considerable individual means—is about $4,070,000. They number in all some nine hundred souls; and, from the real estate described above, are worth an average of $4,440 per soul, or 22,220 to each family of five persons among them.

Sharp practice.—The *Advertiser* of Tiffin, Ohio, relates an instance of female sharp practice. A lady in weeds came to the residence of a gentleman in that vicinity, professing to be the widow of his son who had recently died in the far West. She was received and treated as a daughter, made a month's visit, and on her departure borrowed a hundred dollars of the old gentleman to pay her expenses to New York, pretending that her purse had been stolen in the cars.—It came out afterwards that the woman was a servant girl in the son's family, and had there fished up faces enough to act the assumed character beyond suspicion.

☞It is reported, upon the authority of a European cotemporary, that the Emperor of Japan has resolved that two ports of the empire, those of Nangasaki and Hakodadi, shall be open to the vessels of all nations. There they might repair, take in provisions, establish depots of coal, &c. The other ports of the empire, moreover, are to be accessible to vessels in distress, which may take refuge in them, but which will have to put to sea the moment the danger is over. No foreigner is to be allowed to penetrate into the interior of the country without a special permission from the chief of the State.

☞In the middle ages, in France, a person convicted of being a slanderer was condemned to place himself on all fours, and bark like a dog for a quarter of an hour. If this custom were adopted at the present day, there would be such a yell of bow-wowing set up, as would astonish those who mind their own business. We know some folks who would be on all fours all the time.

☞But little can be done in this world without money. Newspapers cannot be printed without it, notwithstanding most persons seem to think that printers ought to live and work without smelling a copper from the beginning of the year to the end of another.

☞An elk can run a mile in the space of a minute.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Plain and Fancy Printing.

Job work of all kinds—such as Handbills, Circulars Business, Visiting, and Show Cards, Tickets, Bill Heads, Deeds, Mortgages, and all kinds of blanks, &c., &c., &c. neatly printed at the "Globe" Job Office, Huntingdon. Pa.

☞Specimens of "Globe" printing can be seen at the office—which will satisfy everybody that it is no longer necessary to go to Philadelphia for neat work. Call and see for yourselves.

Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.

E. P. Prettyman respectfuly informs the public that he is now perpared to take Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes on glass, put up with double or single glass.

Rooms at the Station House, Huntingdon Pa.

For Ready-Made Clothing,

Wholesale or retail, call at H. Roman's Clothing Store, opposite Coats' Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa., where the very best assortment of goods for men and boys' wear may be found at low prices.

Express Notice.

The Office of THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, has been removed to the H. & B. T. R. R. Office.

JNO. J. LAWRENCE,
Huntingdon, Jan. 7, 1857. Agent.

Blanks of all kinds,

Neatly printed and for sale at the "Globe," Office—such as Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment and Common Bonds, Agreements, Leases, Judgment and Promissory Notes, Notes relinquishing all benefits of exemption laws, License Bonds, and all blanks used by Justices of the Peace.

The Public

Generally are invited to call at the New Drug Store of Henry McManigill. Every article usually to be found in the best establishments of the kind, can be had, fresh and pure, at their Store, in Market Square, Huntingdon. See advertisement in another column.

Line upon Line—Here and There a Little

☞The Warm Springs will be *the* place the coming season.

Agitated—Our community to-day.

You better believe it.—Likenesses taken by Prettyman, continue to be sent by mail to every part of the United States. They are presents of more value to the receiver, than the sender can imagine.

☞Call at Prettyman's Rooms, and get a perfect likeness of yourself.

Do you like that gal?—If you do, call at Prettyman's and have your likeness taken, and then send it by mail or otherwise. "Absence never conquers love," if Prettyman's best are placed in the hands of the admired.

No Turkey for dinner.—Two fat Turkeys were removed from the coop of the Jackson Hotel, on Saturday night last, without the knowledge or consent of Sheriff Zeigler.

Commenced—Canal navigation. A number of boats are loading with Broad Top Coal.

☞Alex. Port & Co., have commenced forwarding coal from the Riddelsburg Colliery—it is of the best quality.

Removed.—D. P. Gwin's new store room is now open for customers and visitors. A splendid new stock of Goods will be opened this week.

☞A new hair dye will soon be in market—discovered by Dr. Wm. Brewster. He is now practising on his dog.

Retired.—Friend Coutz, to his California farm, about a mile from town.

Call and see him.—J. S. Miller, at Coutz' old stand.—We predict that he will keep a good house—equal to any in town.

A new store in Portstown.—Mr. Geissinger is now opening an entire new stock of Goods at his new building near the old Juniata Bridge. Don't neglect to give him a fair trial for your patronage.

☞A Frenchman and a German are trying to bring the world to an end by fire in June next. As greasy bank bills will burn freely, those indebted to us should "fork over" as soon as possible.

☞A wag proposes to publish a new paper, to be called The Comet, with an original tale every week.

☞A lieutenant's widow writes to complain that her heart is let to tenantless!

☞Mr. Strous (Old Mose,) will get into his new store room in a day or two—he will then be ready for a big rush of customers.

☞The horse's coat is a gift of Nature, but the tailor very often makes a coat for an ass.

☞The young lady who caught a gentleman's eye has returned it because it had a "wee drop" in it.

Arrived—Benj. Jacobs with a full stock of New Goods, —he is now prepared to accommodate his numerous customers.

☞The *Man* who "burst into tears" has been gathered up and biled down to solidity again.

☞Chief Justice Taney has administered the oath of office to Presidents Van Buren, Harrison, Polk, Taylor, Pierce and Buchanan.

Scarce—everything eatable. Our market is in a starving condition. A few wagon loads of truck would go off at high figures just now.

Devotion—Standing up to your knees in slush singing songs to a bed room window.

Better and better—The Excelsior Band. Such music as they frequently disturb the peace of the town with, makes the old feel young, and the young feel all over.

☞Girls who rise soon and walk apace,
Steal roses from Aurora's face;
But when they yawn in bed till ten,
Aurora steals them back again.

Going off—Our young men and gals. Two of our best looking young men, have lately taken unto themselves, "better halves." Sensible young men. Who will be the next? Cake always thankfully received by the printers. Hurry up the "beans."

David Wilmot—Free Trade and Abolitionism.

☞If a man's worth depends on his acres, a person with eight decayed teeth should be considered a man of property.—Assessors will please take notice.

☞Attention is invited to the card of Miss Wilson.—It may be a long time before parents can send their daughters to so good a teacher. Her specimens of fancy work are beautiful.

"A Good enough Republican."—David Wilmot. The opposition can't run any others than kicked out Democrats, for the most prominent offices.

☞If watermelons can be purchased for twenty-five cents a *piece*, how much would a whole one cost? Answer to be handed in over the fence.

☞Should you happen to catch yourself whistling in a printing office, and the compositors tell you to whistle louder—don't you do it.

☞Elliott P. Lane, nephew of President Buchanan, died suddenly at Wheatland, on Thursday last. He was a young man, and his death was caused by the "National Hotel epidemic."

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Monday, March 30th.—The Flour market continues exceedingly quiet, but with a continuation of light supplies and a reduced stock, holders manifest no disposition to submit lower figures. The sales for export comprise only 400 bbls., better brands at $6 ℔ bbl. Small sales are making for home consumption from $5 87½ up to $6 50 for common and extra brands, and $6 75@7 25 for fancy lots. Rye Flour scarce and firm at $4. Corn Meal in limited demand, but prices are unchanged—sales of 3@400bbls. Pennsylvania at $3 12½ ℔ bbl.

Grain—Wheat continues exceedingly dull, and the sales have been only in small lots at $1 35@1 40 ℔ bu. for fair and prime Pennsylvania red, and $1 50@1 55 for white.—900 bus. Rye sold at 82@83c. Corn continues in steady demand and the receipts are quite moderate—sales of 6000 bus. prime dry new yellow at 65c. afloat, and 63c. in the ears. Oats in good demand, with but few offering—4000 bus. prime Jersey, and 2000 bus. Western sold at 45c. ℔ bu.

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!!—
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of those in want of a good article of Cooking and Heating Stoves, to their extensive stock, comprising the following Stoves, to viz: Globe Cook Completes, Delaware Cook, Banner, Flat Top, Bay State, Ariel, Buck Cook, &c., &c., also Furnaces and Gas Ovens.

We also call the attention of Dealers throughout the Country to our extensive assortment. Rights given for some of the best articles in the Heating and Cooking line known. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

NEMAN & WARNICK,
N. E. Corner Second & Race Sts., Phila.
April 1, 1857–3m.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS!
HARDWARE DEPOT!!!

The subscribers have again returned from the east with an *enlarged* stock of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, PAINTS, &c.,

which they will sell at such prices as shall make it the interest of Housekeepers, Builders, Mechanics, and *all the rest of mankind*, to give them a call. Our stock comprises Building material, such as Locks, Hinges, Screws, Nails, Bolts, Glass of all sizes, Putty, Oils, Varnishes, White Lead, and Zinc Paints.

MECHANICS' TOOLS.

Planes, Handsaws, Mill & Crosscut Saws, Chisels, Mann's Axes, Hatchets, Spirit Levels, Files, Stocks and Dies, Monkey Wrenches, Blacksmith's Vices, with an endless variety of modern inventions and improvements.

Saddlers and Coach Makers are invited to call and examine our extensive stock of Harness Mountings and Coach Trimmings. Patent and Common Hames, 30 varieties; Girthing, Hog Skins, Patent Leather, Enamelled Leather, Oil Cloth for Carriages, Coach Laces and Linings, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, Shafts, Springs, Axles, &c., &c.

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,

Knives and Forks from 37½ cents to $5 per set, Silver dessert forks, Silver and common spoons, Ladies' fruit knives, Wostenholm's and 50 other kinds of Pocket knives, Farrier's knives, razors, &c., &c.

HOLLOW-WARE,

Porcelaine, Tinned and Plain Boilers, Tea Kettles, Sauce, Frying and Baking Pans, Steak Griddles, Dish Covers, &c., &c., at manufacturers' prices.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ice Hammers, Lemon Squeezers, Butter Prints, Butter Ladles, Portmonaies, Bells of all kinds, Guns, Pistols and Revolvers, Paint Brushes, Wall Brushes, Traces & Chains of various kinds, Chain Pumps and Metallic Pumps for cisterns, Picks, Sledges, &c., &c.

☞Having purchased many of our goods at wholesale prices from manufacturers, we are enabled to sell both *Wholesale* and *Retail—extremely low!* A liberal share of public patronage is solicited.

☞All orders from abroad promptly attended to.

JAS. A. BROWN & CO.
March 18, 1857.

BLINDS AND SHADES, OF NEW STYLES. B. J. WILLIAMS, No. 12 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Manufacturer of VENITIAN BLINDS, VELVET and GOLD BORDERED and PAINTED SHADES, of beautiful designs. Buff, and all other colors of Holland used for Shades. Fixtures, Trimmings, &c., &c., Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest cash prices. ☞Store Shades painted to order.☜

B. J. W. thankful for past patronage, respectfully solicits the public to call and examine his new and large assortment, before purchasing elsewhere.

☞"We Study to Please."☜
March 18, 1857–3m.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, April 1, 1857.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GLOBE.

HARRISBURG, March 30, 1857.

DEAR GLOBE: It is hardly modest, now-a-days, to aim at being considered profound in politics. Therefore, I shall not indulge in surmise as to how much or how little was accomplished by the grand agglomeration pow-wow held in the State Capitol, on Wednesday and Thursday of last week. If it eventuate in any approach to consolidation of the discordant factions which are arrayed in opposition to Democracy, it will be solely because Know-Nothingism has become merged in Black Republicanism.

Certain it is, that so far as the Convention meant anything, it was neither more nor less than an enormous act of deglutition—Sambo swallowing Sam. It remains to be seen whether the constituency of the delegates in attendance from dark lantern districts will succumb to this arrangement, and tamely permit themselves to be thus meanly auctioned off in the shambles of office-seekers. And it remains further to be seen at the next fall election, whether Pennsylvania, *in old times* so steadfast in the right, is to be wheeled into the ranks of Northern fanaticism, and placed at variance with the solid interests of the Union.

There can be no question that our State is still the battle-ground, where Democratic victory can alone ensure the Union's calm.—More really now than ever before, is it the Keystone of the Federal Arch—that triumphal arch beneath which the stately procession of ten thousand bleeding warriors and pure statesmen have passed to a pleasant eternity. GOD save our Commonwealth from all ignoble uses!

As you have read elsewhere, there was much bickering in the unnatural course of assimilating the odds and ends of this heterogenous Convention. During the first day, it much resembled a second edition of the Rump Parliament. I verily believe, if it had not been for the presence of a number of us, who helped ourselves to seats without credentials, everything would have gone wrong.—We constituted a firmly organized opposition to all measures, except that of adjournment—which question was only allowed to prevail when the hour was fixed at seven in the evening. The vote being taken *viva voce* gave us ample opportunity to be heard. And when there was no voting to be done, our party illustrated their position by calling for Cox and Smith, and other powerful orators supposed to flourish in remote rural districts. But when a John Smith occasionally did take the floor, asthma became suddenly epidemic, and there was some coughing to be done. Meanwhile, I must "EXPLAIN" (as the *Journal* says to Dr. Wintrode,) that I represented my constituency of Ground Hog Valley with becoming dignity; and so secure am I of their approbation, that, after the final adjournment, I recommended Judge Jones to return home to Hollidaysburg by that route, rather than to run any risk by passing through Altoona in daylight.

On Thursday evening, after the ticket had been amalgamated, there was a Republican to be seen running around the town in a highly excited manner, offering to bet that Lewis would be elected to the Judgeship. He at length found some one drunk enough to cover his wager, and shook hands with himself in sure expectation of winning, as the candidates on both sides were named Lewis. But

"There is many a slip
'Twixt the cup and the lip."

Next day Hon. Ellis Lewis positively declined the nomination; and it is not likely that the Democratic party will give it to another member of the Lewis family; hence, the "biter is bitten," providentially; for, of course, the Republican nominee cannot be successful.

Another droll incident of the Convention was the *bona fide* presence of the original dog-chub. It actually registered itself at my hotel. Not appearing at table, however, I was for some time apprehensive that the cooks had served it up for dinner (*a la* Washington rat-soup); but none of the boarders being seized with "Buchanan grip," it is right to conclude that the forlorn little animal, after taking the bearings of where it had got to, made its escape into less troubled waters. It doubtless had come hither in obedience to the poet's sublime injunction:

"Up from the sands, ye codlings creep,
And wag your tails about!"

On Tuesday evening, the "Christian Association" of this town treated us to a lecture by Henry Ward Beecher; which, perchance, was intended for the edification of refractory delegates, as it was arranged to be delivered on the eve of the afore-talked-of pow-wow.—The subject was *Christian Commonwealth*; and the pastor of the Church of the Holy Rifles handled it in a manner significantly characteristic.—I never listen to the "spoutings" of this erring yet brilliant mind, but that I am reminded of a remark once made in conversation by my venerable friend Theodore Dwight. Said he, "As to Christendom, that should be divided into three parts—Catholic, Protestant, and the Beecher family."

Thirty members of the Philadelphia Institution for the Blind paid the Legislature a visit on Tuesday, for scholastic examination; and, on Wednesday evening, gave a musical entertainment in the Theatre. At different times I had the melancholy pleasure of visiting all the asylums of this kind in America, and am pleased to say that the proficiency of the Pennsylvania pupils evinces as high a degree of fostering care and culture as can be found anywhere on the continent. Nor is there reason to believe from what can be learned, that we are in any respect behind the celebrated schools of Edinburgh and Paris. It was very touching to look at that class of our unfortunate fellow-beings standing calmly and even happily together on the platform, pouring out the sweet, clear strains of Bethooven and Mozart. That man's heart is adamant who would not contribute what he could to soothe their long, *long* night of years.

Very truly Yours,
MAX. GREENE.

POSTSCRIPT.

When I closed the letter for this morning's mail, I little thought this melancholy postscript would be added.

Little WILLIE CRANGLE is no more.

In your town of Huntingdon, there are young hearts that will throb with grief as they read that line and pause to make themselves sure their pleasant playfellow will return to them never again.

Spring will soon come, with the green grass and young flowers and glad song of birds; bright Summer will follow after, and fruitful Autumn, and hoary Winter will come and go in the season's train: but he whose sweet eyes brightened and pure heart grew happier with theirs, in the sports of Springs and Summers gone, shall return to their circle, nevermore.

Not many weeks ago, when the moonlight was bright upon the snow-drifts, his sled was with the merry throng upon the hill-side, and his voice was heard among the clear tones that rang out upon the frosty breeze. And to-night, while he lays in silence, beneath the sorrowing watch of those who loved him; and other nights, when he lays beneath the moss on the bank of the Susquehanna; and for many, many days and nights to come, while time shall last, far up in the blue sky, beyond the great golden sun, and beyond the farthest little star, WILLIE's voice will be heard in the army of cherubs, chanting praises eternally to HIM who hath brought them triumphantly to the thither shore of death's dark river.

At this hour, there is sadness in the hearts of all his friends—and WILLIE had many friends among the old as well as young.—There is the gloom of grief in a mother's breast, and in the breasts of those other friends who loved him with parents' love.

After mailing my letter to the *Globe*, I had been spending this morning in the State Library, turning over the leaves of David Paul Brown's new book, "The Forum;" and pondering upon the biography there given of WILLIE's distinguished relative, Hon. Ellis Lewis, I returned to my study to find in the rack a note telling that the little boy's soul had escaped from its sufferings at early morning, to meet the rising sun upon its eastern track—more radiant now than that sun, his spirit clad in robes of immortal beauty.

WILLIE was good and gentle and winning in his manners; an apt student, and gifted with natural abilities that were developed far beyond his years. He came from his home in Huntingdon to Harrisburg, less than two months ago, to attend the funeral of his only sister, who had died with scarlet fever. He caught the infection, and he too is its victim. Together the orphan children wear the coronet of immortality. She had but gone a little while before, to find for her brother where, in the vales of Heaven, the sweetest flowers grow and the brightest fountains leap up in the sunshine of the smile of GOD.

MAX. GREENE.

HARRISBURG, March 27, 1857.

MR. EDITOR:—One who has never realized it cannot conceive of the anxiety with which I look forward to each Wednesday evening for the arrival of *The Globe*. I am always at the P. O. in due season and as soon as the paper is handed over, I strike a "bee line" for home, (for I am at home wherever I take my hat off,) and in a short time, I know who among my acquaintances in Huntingdon county have made their exit from the active scenes of life, or, who have embarked for a voyage on the sea of matrimony; and in fact everything of importance which has transpired. It is singular how attractive a paper or anything else from one's native place becomes when abroad. It is so with me at least: perhaps it is because I feel a little home sick at times, however, not quite so bad as the subject of that "cat story," so comically described by Max. Greene. I had intended this week to write of McKim the murderer of Norcross, whom I saw while he was imprisoned here last week—of Henry Ward Beecher who lectured before the Young Men's Christian Association on Tuesday evening last; and of the musical exhibition given by the pupils of the Philadelphia Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, on Wednesday evening, but will lay them all aside, and describe a visit which I took on Saturday last to Mechanicsburg, in Cumberland county, situated eight miles south of Harrisburg, on the railroad leading to Chambersburg. If you recollect, it was a beautiful Spring morning—one of the pleasantest we have had since stern old Winter has wrapped his snowy mantle about him and left for arctic regions—just the right kind for a visit to the country by one like me who has been shut up in a dusty office for two or three weeks, and so busy as to hardly have time to look out to see the sun, though I believe that luminary still continued to shine all the time except on Wednesday evening, when it took a short game of "peep." I took the 8 o'clock train; and as the iron horse hurried us along I could only obtain glimpses of houses, trees and fields as we hasted along. On arriving at Mechanicsburg I found it to be a pleasant little town of about the size of your "ancient borough," containing many large and handsome buildings, several churches, and one printing office. I inquired the way and soon found myself at the entrance of the Cumberland Valley Institute. I was cordially received by my respected friend I. D. RUPP, the Principal. I found him busily engaged in arranging his books and mineral specimens. His library comprises over one thousand volumes. This institution for young ladies and gentlemen has for several years been in successful operation under the care of the Rev. J. S. LOOSE. It has now passed into the hands of RUPP & COYLE. It is situated on a slight eminence at the upper end of the town, surrounded by a large yard containing trees and flowers, with walks leading through it. Everything in and about the building displays taste and neatness, and the proprietors, with the assistance of their present able and excellent board of instructors, will no doubt make it a school second to none in the State. The view from the cupola is beautiful. On the west, in the distance, the Blue mountain range can be distinctly seen. As I stood looking over this beautiful valley, now covered with fertile farms and dotted with buildings, all the history and tales of romance and fiction of the valleys of Cumberland and Wyoming crowded into my memory. What a change a century makes! But I must reign up my pen, and put this in the care of uncle Sam for conveyance to you.

B****.

SPRUCE CREEK, March 27, 1857.

MR. EDITOR:—Having seen that you honored my last, by inserting it in the columns of your valuable paper, I thought probably you would listen to me again, on the subject, "Speak ill of no man."

There are many persons in the world, who are in the habit of speaking lightly or contemptuously of their neighbors, and some who do not scruple to treat those who are absent, with the greatest disrespect, by showing up their faults to those who are present, without ever alluding to any good qualities they possess. There is nothing so detestable as this habit of backbiting in society; it often produces the greatest bitterness of feeling, between those who ought to live in peace and good fellowship, towards each other, and it never does any good. It generally arises from a selfish feeling, but sometimes from thoughtlessness; in either case, it is injurious to society, and ought to be condemned by every well-meaning and sensible person. Selfish persons have generally such an appreciation of themselves and the situation they hold in society, that they are apt to speak of others with contempt, and are even happy when they discover the least fault, (however trivial it may be,) in some of their neighbors or acquaintances. Instead of which, it would be as well for them to examine their own conduct, to see whether they are without fault. It would be better if they were to consider the noble destiny which all mankind partake of in common with themselves, both as respects the great moral end of this life, and the more sublime prospect of the future—if they would remember the great fellowship of our common humanity; the social end, which, as a part of a great community, we are all working to attain, and which awaits us at the close of our brief existence. Let them reflect upon these things, and not offend their Creator, by injuring their fellow-creatures; rather let them judge others with tenderness, as they would wish to be judged, putting aside the weeds that cover the surface of the characters of their neighbors, to ascertain the depth and sweetness of the clear water beneath it.

OLD JERRY OF SPRUCE CREEK.

MR. EDITOR:—During my late visit to Blair county, I spent a few days in Sinking Valley, and was no little surprised to find the people of that beautiful and productive Valley so far behind the enterprising population of the hills and valleys of old Huntingdon in relation to common schools. They have no such things as teachers meetings or township institutes. One evening while I was in the Valley the directors called a meeting to discuss the utility of erecting a new school house in one of the districts under their control. As it was near my lodgings, I attended, expecting to learn something, or at least see the *modus operandi* of a Sinking Valley school meeting. After spending an hour in discussing different topics, the house was called to order, and a President and Secretary was elected. The President walked to the chair, stated the object of the meeting, and returned to the stove. The subject was then dropped, and two old farmers commenced talking about the price of beef, raising stock, &c.—A little farther back, the subject of conversation seemed to be post and rail fence, etc., etc. In the course of half an hour, the Secretary inquired, which the "beef question," or fence, should come first in the minutes.—This hit brought them back to the proper subject. Some one made a motion to build a new school house, which motion, after some discussion, (the debaters keeping their seats while speaking,) was carried. The subject of location for a new house, was then brought up for discussion. One old gentleman, well to do in the present world, but extremely irritable, who, for the sake of convenience, I shall call Demas, insisted on building a mile closer to him, than the site of the old house; and when he was defeated in this, he opposed building at all, stating that the house they had was good enough. As a teacher, I gave them my opinion on the subject, pointing out the many deficiencies apparent in the old house—for it is built in the old style, with writing desks fastened to the walls, shattered windows, unfit for ventilating the room, and like "Jordan," "other things according."—When I had finished, Demas evidently smarting under the home thrusts made at his pocket-book, alias, his heart—arose bursting with the fury of the Eolean Ajax, and the weakness of his namesake of old, poured forth a tirade of abuse upon the teachers of common schools in general. He went on to say that it is not for the scholars that the teachers want new houses, but merely to gratify themselves, and get the "beeples monies."—"Washington and our fathers," he said, "did not get such houses to go to school in. It is teachers, instead of school houses we want, and good old fashioned ones at that." I pitied Demas and the other good people, because I knew that "money hath charms to soothe the savage breast," but still I felt confident that the only objection to the teachers of the present time is, that they are competent men, and will not teach for such salaries as they received in the days of old fogyism. Whether the new school house will be built or not, time alone can tell. Be that as it may, I feel proud in saying that the Teachers, Directors and patrons of common schools of old Huntingdon, are coming up to the work nobly; and if Blair does not arouse her latent energies, she will be left far in the wake.

AMICUS SCIENTIÆ.

MARRIED.

On the 2nd March, at Altoona, by Rev. John. W. Tongue, Mr. JOSEPH R. CARMON of Huntingdon and Miss ANNA M. MCCAHAN of Birmingham, Huntingdon county.

☞Accompanying the above notice was one of the largest and best cakes upon which we have ever had the pleasure of feasting our eyes and appetites, and a bottle of the best cognac "thrown in," with compliments, etc.—By a vote taken the groom was unanimously declared "a clever fellow," and in every respect worthy his handsome and interesting bride. May they live many long days, and may their days be as happy as they are long, and productive of treasures for this and the world to come.

On the 26th inst., by Rev. R. Fletcher, Mr. JOHN DOFF and Miss MARGARET IRVIN, both of Huntingdon, Pa.

On the 25th inst., by David Snare, Esq., Mosrs KEARTON and Miss LEAH HARRIS, *both of Brady township*, Huntingdon county, Pa.

On the 26th inst., by David Snare, Esq., Mr. THOMAS WARFIL and Miss NANCY JANE HOPKINS, both of Blair co., Pa.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. JOHN HESS and Miss ELIZABETH RUPELL, both of the borough of Huntingdon.

DIED,

On Monday morning, 30th ult., at the residence of his grandmother, in Harrisburg, WILLIAM LEWIS H. CRANGLE. Aged 11 years, 2 months, and 29 days.

"We shall all go home to our FATHER'S house,
Our FATHER'S house in the skies,
Where the hopes of our souls shall feel no blight,
Our love no broken ties.
We shall roam on the banks of the river of peace,
And bathe in its blissful tide;
And one of the joys of our Heaven shall be,
THE LITTLE BOY THAT DIED."

At his residence in Walker township, near this borough, on Sunday morning, 22d inst., after a lingering illness, JOHN MCCAHAN, Esq., aged 77 years.

JOHN MCCAHAN, Esq., was born in a small village, called Drumnahaigh, in the north of Ireland, November, 1780—landed in the United States, August, 1792. He was bound as an apprentice to Steel & McClain, of Carlisle, to learn the printing business, in 1795—the establishment of these men failed in 1796, and with their failure, ended his apprenticeship—he worked as a Jour with M. Duffey, in Huntingdon, 1797. No post office in Huntingdon, at that period.) Duffey failed and went to Baltimore, when Mr. MCCAHAN followed him, and worked for William Pechin.—He commenced business in Huntingdon, January, 1801—quit printing in 1828.

Mr. MCCAHAN was an aged, venerable, and highly respected citizen, whose decease has occasioned, in this community, an expression of universal regret. He came to the wilds of the Juniata region, a young man, and settled in this borough, when it was a little village on the frontiers. Several efforts were made by different persons, to establish a newspaper in this town, without meeting sufficient encouragement. About the beginning of the year 1801, Mr. MCCAHAN commenced the publication of the *Huntingdon Gazette*, of which paper he was the editor and proprietor, and continued in that capacity until the 9th of July, 1828, when he was succeeded by his son, J. KINNEY MCCAHAN. After experiencing the troubles and vicissitudes incident to the vocation, he then, after twenty-seven years toil, retired from the pursuit of what he considered "a favorite profession."

He was a man of remarkable firmness and decision of character, and uniting these qualities of mind with industry, energy, and good judgment, he was enabled to work his way successfully through the world, and amass a large estate. Unostentatious, he never sought political preferment, yet generally took a prominent part in public affairs.

In this borough, on the 29th ult., Mr. JAMES HEMPHILL, aged 93 years.

In this place, on the 23d inst., MARGARETTA, infant daughter of Arthur and Martha Estep, aged 16 days.

At his residence in Walker township, Huntingdon co., on the 5th inst., GEORGE MEREDITH, in the 42d year of his age. ☞West Chester papers please copy.

On the 23rd inst., AMIE SMEDLEY POWELL, daughter of the late George and Harriet Meredith, aged 3 years, 2 months and 5 days.

Death has claimed our little Amie,
Set his seal upon her brow,
And her cheeks that were like roses,
Are as pale as marble now.

I take these little lambs, said he,
And lay them in my breast,
Protection they shall find in me,
And be forever blest.

Suddenly, in Ebensburg, on Thursday morning, 12th ult., of apoplexy, DEMETRIUS A. MAGEHAN, Esq. The deceased was the youngest son of James Magehan, Esq., and was born near Munster, in this county, in 1820. For the first seventeen years of his eventful life, he resided in the county, and by his aptness, urbanity and generosity, endeared himself to all who possessed the pleasure of his acquaintance. He then emigrated to St. Louis, where his ability, energy and perseverance identified him with the growth of that city. Alike celebrated for the good qualities of head and heart, he won both the admiration and affection of his fellow-citizens. When the California fever raged, he left the city of his adoption to pitch his tent in the "golden land." Here his talents were called into active operation, and by his integrity and business capacity, he soon amassed a fortune, and returned to share it with the friends of his infant days, and to die mid the scenes of his early life, on the tree-clad summits of his native Alleghenies.

He possessed a well cultivated mind and as generous a heart as ever softened at the cry of pity, or chimed to the noble impulses of humanity. Green be the turf above him!—*Democrat & Sentinel.*

MISS HALLIE WILSON returns thanks for past favors, and will continue her instructions in various branches of Fancy Work, at Jackson's Hotel—and as it is now vacation in the various departments of school, would be pleased to have a goodly number of the pupils improve the opportunity during the term of vacation. A liberal discount will be made to any who wish to do so. Any others who wish to learn, would confer a favor by commencing at their earliest convenience.

P. S.—Working materials will be furnished at the following prices:

Embroidery, Chenille, from 9 to 10 cents per skein.
do. Silk.....8 cents do.
French Working Cotton,.....3 cents do.
Designs neatly drawn for Embroidery, very reasonable.
Huntingdon, April 1, 1857.

500 BUSHELS of Dried APPLES, wanted in exchange for our goods.
Dec. 17, 1856. LOVE & MCDIVIT.

EVERYTHING.—Everything in the Grocery line can be procured at the cheap store of
LOVE & MCDIVIT.

JACKSON'S HOTEL, Huntingdon, Pa., on Allegheny street, between the Pennsylvania and Broad Top R. R. Depots, WM. B. ZEIGLER, Proprietor.
March 25, 1857-6m.

NOTICE.—The following named persons have filed, with the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, in and for the County of Huntingdon, their Petitions for License to keep Inns or Taverns, and Eating Houses, and that said Petitions will be *presented* to said Court, on Saturday, the 18th day of April next, to wit:

INNS OR TAVERNS.
Andrew Johnston, Huntingdon Borough.
William B. Zeigler, " "
John S. Miller, " "
Nathaniel Williams, " "
Henry Cornpropst, " "
Andrew Mœbus, " "
Isaac Hill, Henderson township.
James K. Hampson, Brady township.
John Montgomery, " "
Samuel G. Simpson, " "
Henry Helfright, Petersburg Borough.
Edwin J. Neff, " "
James A. Bell, West township.
George Randolph, Barree township.
James Fleming, " "
Robert Stewart, Jackson township.
Samuel Steffy, " "
James Edwards, *Tod township.*
James Dunn, " "
Ezekiel White, " "
John Megahan, Penn township.
William Templeton, Orbisonia Borough.
James Chamberlain, Warriorsmark township.
Martha McMurtrie, Green Tree, West township.
Joseph Morrison, Tod township.
Abraham Lewis, Mount Union, Shirley township.
R. F. Haslett, Morris township.
Jonas Stettler, Birmingham Borough.

EATING HOUSES.
Henry Africa, Huntingdon Borough.
George Thomas, " "
John H. Holms, Alexandria Borough.
Christian Lutz, Shirleysburg Borough.
Rudolph Neff, Petersburg Borough.
John Donaldson, Union township.

M. F. CAMPBELL, Clerk.
Huntingdon, March 25, 1857.

NEW WALL PAPER Warehouse, BURTON & LANING, Manufacturers and Importers, No. 124 Arch Street, second door above Sixth, Phila.

Where may be found the largest and best selected stock in the City.

Country purchasers may here be accommodated, without the inconvenience of looking further, and may be assured that they will receive the advantage of their money.

BURTON & LANING,
124 Arch Street, above Sixth, Philadelphia.
March 25, 1857-3m.

THIS WAY. New Goods Arrived at MOSES STROUS' CHEAP STORE.

Every body and all their relations are informed that Moses Strous has opened a new stock of goods for Spring. His assortment is extensive, and of the latest styles of Dress Goods. Also,

EVERY VARIETY OF GOODS usually found in the best stores, and at low prices.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, of the best, for men and boys, cheap as the cheapest.

☞All who want bargains should call and examine his Goods. Don't forget to call at STROUS' Store.
Huntingdon, March 11, 1857.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Exp., Fi. Fa. and Lev. F., issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on *Monday the 14th day of April*, 1857, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, the following described Real Estate, to wit:

All the defendant's right, title and interest in and to the following tract of land, situate in Penn township, Huntingdon county, bounded on the north by S. Harris, and Trexlers on the west, Solomon Fink on the east, containing 30 acres more or less, with about 20 acres cleared, having a small log house and log barn thereon erected. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of *John E. Isenberg.*

ALSO—All the right, title and interest of defendants in and to a story and a half plank store house, situate on the line of the Broad Top Rail Road at Coffee Run. Also, all the defendants right and interest in a two story frame dwelling house and lot of ground, situate at Coffee Run Station, on the Broad Top Mountain Rail Road. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of David H. Foster and James Gillam.

ALSO—All the defendant's right, title and interest in and to a tract of land known as the Henry Houpt tract, containing about 270 acres, on Broad Top, Tod township, adjoining lands of R. Hare Powel, Gen. A. P. Wilson, and others, having thereon erected a two story log house and barn, and other improvements, and about 100 acres cleared thereon.

ALSO—A tract of land known as the Corbin tract, containing 300 acres and allowance, situate on Rocky Ridge, Tod township, adjoining lands of Taylor's heirs and others.

ALSO—A tract of land adjoining the above, known as the Cornelius tract, containing 395 acres, 5 perches and allowance.

ALSO—A tract of land adjoining the above, warranted in the name of Speer & Martin, containing 96 acres, 153 perches and allowance.

ALSO—A tract of land adjoining the same, warranted in the name of Eliel Smith, containing 152 acres, 98 perches and allowance.

ALSO—All the interest of said defendant in the land of Michael J. Martin and Joseph S. Martin, now (dec'd.) which he holds under certain articles of agreement for the same with John Dougherty and Geo. W. Speer, or otherwise as the same appears of Record in Huntingdon.

ALSO—A tract of land situate on Broad Top, Tod township, warranted in the name of Speer & Dougherty, containing 439 acres, 51 perches and allowance, adjoining the Wm. Houck Coal Bank, tract of John McLain. Michael J. Martin and others. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William H. Irwin.

ALSO—All the defendant's interest in a tract of land lying in Dublin township, Huntingdon county, containing sixty acres, more or less, bounded by land of Jamison Kelly on the north, Wm. Welch on the east, Robert Clymans on the west, with 30 acres cleared and under fence, balance timber land. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James J. Walker.

ALSO—All the defendant's right and interest in one and to a tract of land lying in Ground Hog Valley, Tod township, Huntingdon county, containing two hundred and fifty acres, more or less, bounded by lands of David Blair, Esq., and others, with about fifty acres cleared and under cultivation, with two small log houses and two log stables, with other buildings thereon erected. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of David Stumbaugh.

ALSO—All the right, title and interest of defendants, and each of them, in and to a certain tract of land situate in Tod township, Huntingdon county, containing two hundred and fourteen acres, be the same more or less, about 40 acres cleared and under fence, with a one and a half story log house and double log barn thereon erected, *adjoining lands of Huntingdon* and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company, Henry S. Greene, Geo. W. Horton, and others, and known as the Samuel Diggens property. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Peter F. Stout, Elizabeth W. Stout, his wife, Samuel B. Johnston, Isaac Lloyd and Charles B. Cummings.

ALSO—The following described Real Estate, situate in the townships of Tod and Clay, in the county of Huntingdon, to wit: a body of land beginning at a post, corner of John Hoover and David Price, thence by land of John and David Stumbaugh, thence by land in the name of Wm. Ewing, formerly claimed by E. L. Anderson, and now owned by David Blair, thence by land in the name of James Johnston, now owned by John T. Shirley & Co., thence by land of John Bright, thence by land of John McLain, thence by land of Dr. Moore in right of John Howard, thence by W. Pearson, now W. W. Edwards, thence by land of Adam Black, John Shore and Andrew Hoff, thence by land claimed by Andrew Shore, part of a survey in name of Abraham Green, and the whole claimed by John Savage, thence by Wm. Stapleton, part of Thomas Green and Isaac Green survey, claimed by John Savage, thence by land of Jacob Kurfman, thence by John Hooper, now Daniel Price, to the place of beginning, by the several courses and distances as mentioned and set forth in a deed from John Savage by his Attorney, &c., to James J. McIlheny, dated 16th day of August, 1855, and recorded in Record Book L., No. 2, pages 303, 4, 5, &c., containing 1652 acres and six perches and allowance, more or less, being parts of several tracts of land surveyed on warrants in the name of Isaac Green, Abraham Green, and Thomas Green, Sr., and also George Green, John Green and John Evans, patented to John Savage on the 26th, 27th, 28th and 30th days of July, and 3d day of August, 1855.

ALSO—The following described tracts of land situate in Cass township and Tod township, this county, beginning at a post, corner of Joshua Greenland, Esq.; thence by a survey in the name of Naomi Wright; thence by David Turner's land; thence by land of Jacob Taylor's heirs; thence by land of Andrew Parkis; thence by land surveyed on a warrant in the name of William Hooper, now Peter Kurfman, and land of John Savage and Robert Speer's heirs; thence by land surveyed in the name of Dorsey Belt, to the place of beginning, by the several courses and distances as mentioned and described in the deed aforesaid from John Savage to James J. McIlheny, dated and recorded as aforesaid, containing 580 acres, 47 perches and allowance, more or less, surveyed on warrants in the names of John and Edward Nash, and patented to John Savage on the 26th and 30th days of July, 1855.

ALSO—A tract of land situate in the townships of Tod and Clay, beginning at a pine stump, corner of Jacob Long and Peter Kurfman's land; thence by land of Long; thence by land of John Chilcote, Jesse Smith and John and David Stumbaugh; thence by land of John Savage; thence by Isaac Moreland's land and land of Robert Gill; thence by land of George and David Long; thence by James Rankin, now Peter Kurfman, to the place of beginning; by the several courses and distances, as mentioned and described in deed aforesaid from John Savage to James J. McIlheny, dated and recorded as aforementioned, containing 517 acres, 117 perches and allowance, more or less, being land surveyed on warrants in the name of Joshua Cole and Zachariah Cheny, and patented to John Savage on the 26th and 28th days of July, A. D. 1855.

ALSO—The interest of defendant, James J. McIlheny, of, in and to the one undivided eighth interest of, in and to a certain tract of land situate in Tod township, this county, known as the "Houck Coal Bank Tract," bounded by lands of George W. Speer and others, on the east; land claimed by McCaules & Co., on the south, west and north, and containing in the whole 162 acres, 73 perches and allowance.

Also—All the right, title and interest of defendant of, in and to the following lots in the town of Mount Union, in this county, purchased by him at Trustee's Sale of Wm B. Leas, Esq., on the 23d day of June, 1853, to wit: in the recorded plan of said town, lots Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 12, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, the same being situated in said town, as set forth and described in the deed of Wm. B. Leas, Trustee aforesaid, and each one containing, in length and breadth, the several certain quantities of land as mentioned and set forth in said deed of Wm. B. Leas to James J. McIlheny, duly recorded in the Recorder's Office, at Huntingdon, in Book J., No. 2, pages 541 and 2, &c., to which reference may be had for a more full description, &c.

Also—All the interest of defendant, James J. McIlheny, of, in and to a tract of land being the one undivided third part or interest in the same, situate in Tod township, this county, adjoining land in the name of Anthony Cook; land claimed by William Houck, and land claimed by Michael J. Martin; land of Nathan G. Horton, containing in the whole 438 acres, 40 perches and allowance, more or less, being a tract of land surveyed in pursuance of a warrant granted to John Dougherty and George W. Speer, on the 24th July, 1848, and afterwards patented. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James J. McIlheny.

ALSO—A tract of land known as the Henry Houpt tract, containing about 270 acres, on Broad Top, Tod township, adjoining lands of R. Hare Powell, Gen. A. P. Wilson, and others, having thereon a two story log house, a barn and other improvements, about 100 acres of it cleared.

Also—A tract of land known as the Corbin tract, containing 300 acres and allowance, situate on Rocky Ridge, Tod township, adjoining lands of Taylor's heirs and others.

Also—A tract of land adjoining the above, warranted in the name of Speer & Martin, containing 96 acres 153 perches and allowance.

Also—A tract of land adjoining the same, warranted in the name of Eliel Smith, containing 152 acres 98 perches and allowance.

Also—A tract of land situate on Broad Top, Tod township, adjoining the William Houck coal bank tract, John McLain, Michael J. Martin and others.

Also—All the interest of defendant in and to the land of Michael J. Martin, and of Joseph S. Martin, dec'd, which he is entitled to under certain articles of agreement for the same with John Dougherty and George W. Speer, as recorded in Huntingdon county or otherwise.

Also—All the following mentioned rights and interest of said defendant as evidenced by the agreements and conveyances, recorded in Huntingdon county in Record Book L, No. 2, from page 364 to page 376 inclusive, viz:

All defendant's interest and right to mine, take and carry away the iron ore on lands of Michael Garner, in Penn township, Huntingdon county, containing about 40 acres, bounded by lands of Philip Garner, Samuel Hetrick and Tussey Mountain lands.

Also—Iron ore on lands of Isaac Yocum, in said township, bounded by lands of Samuel Harris, Enoch Isenberg, Solomon Rough and Feightal and Grove, containing about 106 acres.

Also—The iron ore on lands of Henry Harris in said township, bounded by lands of Isaac Kurtz, Sam'l Harris, John Lee and James Moore, containing about 25 acres.

Also—The iron ore on lands of John Grove, in said township, bounded by lands of James Moore, Harris & Hoover, Samuel Harris and Hoovers', containing about 100 acres.

Also—The iron ore on land of Solomon Rough in said township, bounded by lands of Feightal, Widow Fink, D. & B. Grove, and Trexler's heirs, containing about 100 acres.

Also—The iron ore on land of Samuel Harris in said township, bounded by lands of Isaac Kurtz, Trexler's heirs, John Lee and Isaac Yocum, containing about 297 acres.

Also—The iron ore on land of John Lee in said township, bounded by lands of J. & A. Moore, Trexler's heirs, L. & J. Hoover and another, containing about 155 acres.

Also—The iron ore on land of Joseph McCoy in Walker township, county aforesaid, bounded by lands of John Robb, other land of said Joseph McCoy, Eleazer Lloyd's heirs, and S. S. Wharton, containing about 75 acres.

Also—The iron ore on land of Philip Garner in Penn township, said county, bounded by lands of Michael Garner, David Brumbaugh, Samuel Hetrick and mountain land, containing about 48 acres.

Also—The iron ore on land of Jacob F. Hoover, Penn township, bounded by lands of John Hoover, Isaac Feightal, Samuel Harris and mountain land, containing about 130 acres.

Also—The iron ore on land of Jonas Buchwalter in Walker township, bounded by lands of Samuel Feightal, Isaac Kurtz and James Moore, containing about 160 acres.

Also—The iron ore land of Catharine Zeke in Walker township, aforesaid, bounded by lands of Isaac Kurtz and Jonas Buchwalter, containg about 47 acres.

Also—The iron ore on land of Isaac Bowers in Penn township, said county, bounded by lands of Benjamin Grove, J. Frank's heirs, Jas. Isett, and mountain land, containing about 96 acres.

Also—The iron ore on land of Isaac Kurtz in Walker township, said county, bounded by lands of James Buchwalter, Henry Harris, Reynolds' heirs and James Moore, containing about 200 acress.

Also—The iron ore on the land of Eleazer Lloyd, in Walker township, said county, bounded by lands of Benjamin Gradius, John McCahan, and mountain lands, containing 80 acres.

Also—The iron ore on land of Joseph Norris in Penn township, said county, bounded by lands of Trexler's heirs, Isaac Feightal, Samuel Harris, containing about 10 acres.

Also—The iron ore on the 15 acre field opposite Bowers' residence, on south side of W. Ridge, land of Ludwig Hoover in Penn township, on the farm now occupied by him or occupied by him on the 8th of June, 1855, and on the part next the Ridge where Trexler's fossil ore bank is—thence back to Tussey's mountain.

Also—The iron ore on that part of the land of Daniel Grove, in Penn township, adjoining Isaac Feightal, Isaac Yocum, Ludwig Hoover and John Grove, lying between the Red Ridge where the ore has been opened, same side of the Trexler Bank, and the base of Tussey's Mountain.

Also—The iron ore on land of Benjamin Grove in Penn township, bounded by lands of John Grove, Garner and Bowers, John Geisinger and mountain lands, containing about 288 acres.

Also—The iron ore on land of Samuel Hetrick, in Penn township, aforesaid, bounded by lands of Philip Garner, Daniel Brumbaugh, P. & N. Garner and N. & P. Garner, containing about —— acres.

Also—The iron ore on land of Jacob Summers in Hopewell township, said county, bounded by lands owned by Jacob Summers, jr., David Summers & Savage, containing about 166 acres. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William H. Irwin.

ALSO—All that certain two-story plank dwelling house, being twenty-two feet in front on Washington Street, and extending back twenty-four feet, erected on a half lot of ground in the borough of Huntingdon, fronting on the northerly side of Washington street, in said borough, fifty feet, and extending back along Saint Clair street, toward Mifflin street, one hundred feet. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William Hazzard.

ALSO—A tract of land in Brady township, this county, adjoining lands of James Ross, Wm. Borin's heirs, James Heron and others, containing 107½ acres and allowance, more or less, having thereon erected a good dwelling house, barn, saw-mill, chopping mill, distillery and other improvements, and about 40 acres cleared.—Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of A. P. Owens.

ALSO—A lot of ground in Penn township, this county, bounded by Isaac Feightal on the west, Jacob Fink on the east, containing one acre, more or less, with a two-story log dwelling house and a small stable thereon erected. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Henry Barrick.

NOTE.—On all sales exceeding five hundred dollars, ten per cent. of the amount of the bid will be required to be paid to the Sheriff immediately when the property is struck down, and on all sales under that sum, twenty per cent.; in both cases the balance on the day the deeds are acknowledged.

☞Sheriff's Sales will hereafter be made on Wednesday of the first week of Court, and deeds acknowledged on Wednesday of the second week.

GRAFFUS MILLER, Sheriff.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, March 18, 1857.

$15,000 Wanted on Loan, on unincumbered Real Estate security, at 12 per cent. per annum. Two per cent. paid in advance, and 10 per cent. at the end of the year. Enquire of
D. BLAIR.
Huntingdon, March 18, 1857-1m.

WILLIAM HENRY LEAS. SAMUEL HARSH.

LEAS & HARSH, BANKERS AND LAND AGENTS, DES MOINES, IOWA.

We buy and sell Eastern Exchange and Land Warrants—select and enter land with cash or warrants—pay taxes—invest money—make collections—and attend to legal business generally.

ALSO,

LEAS & HARSH, BANKERS AND LAND AGENTS, LEAVENWORTH CITY, KANSAS.

One of the Partners has located at Leaven

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAIL ROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT!

On and after Monday, March 2, 1857, two Passenger Trains a day, each way—Sundays excepted—will run as follows:

FIRST TRAIN.

STATIONS.	A. M.		P. M.
Huntingdon	Leave	8.00	Arrive 1.55
M'Connellstown	"	8.15	" 1.40
Pleasant Grove	"	8.25	" 1.30
Marklesburg	"	8.35	" 1.20
Coffee Run	"	8.45	" 1.10
Rough & Ready	"	8.55	" 1.00
Fishers' Summit	"	9.05	" 12.50
Saxton	"	9.20	" 12.35
Riddlesburg	"	9.30	" 12.25
Hopewell	Arrive	9.40	Leave p. m. 12.15

SECOND TRAIN.

	P. M.		P. M.
Huntingdon	Leave	4.00	Arrive 7.50
M'Connellstown	"	4.15	" 7.35
Pleasant Grove	"	4.25	" 7.25
Marklesburg	"	4.35	" 7.15
Coffee Run	"	4.45	" 7.05
Rough & Ready	"	4.55	" 6.55
Fishers' Summit	"	5.05	" 6.45
Saxton	"	5.20	" 6.30
Riddlesburg	"	5.30	" 6.20
Hopewell	Arrive	5.40	Leave 6.10

☞ Passengers for BROAD TOP CITY, HOPEWELL, and BEDFORD SPRINGS, arriving from East by Pennsylvania Rail Road Express Train at 7.32 A. M., breakfast at Huntingdon. Passengers from East by Mail Train, arrive at 8.15 P. M., and stay all night at Huntingdon.

Passengers from West arrive by Express Train in the morning and breakfast at Huntingdon. Passengers from West, by Mail Train, arrive at 3.31 P. M., and leave at 4 P. M., for Hopewell and Bedford. Trains connect at Hopewell with Four Horse Mail Coaches, over good Plank and Turnpike Roads to Bedford Springs.

Visitors to Broad Top City, by taking the morning Train, can spend half a day on the mountain, (where good accommodations are to be had,) and return to Huntingdon same day.

Fifty pounds baggage allowed each Passenger. For further information inquire at the office of the Company at Huntingdon. THOMAS T. WIERMAN, Supt.

Huntingdon, Feb. 25, 1857.

THE WORLD'S GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL!

Awarded to C. MEYER, for his two Pianos, London, October 15, 1851.

C. MAYER, respectfully informs his friends, and the public generally that he has constantly on hand Pianos equal to those for which he received the Prize Medal, in London, in 1851.

All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in the selection and packing the same.

He has received during the last 15 years, more Medals than any other maker from the Franklin Institute; also First Premium at Boston, and Premiums at New York and Baltimore.

Warerooms removed from 52 S. Fourth, to No. 180 ARCH Street, below Eighth, south side, Philad'a.

March 11, 1857-3m.

ESTATE OF WM. LOGAN, dec'd.

Letters of Administration on the Estate of WILLIAM LOGAN, late of Shirley township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, he hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

D. J. LOGAN.

March 11, 1857.

FRONT STREET WIRE MANUFACTORY.

WATSON, COX & CO., Sieve, Riddle, Screen & Wire Cloth Manufacturers, *No. 46 North Front Street*, Corner of Coomb's Alley, between Market and Mulberry (Arch) Streets, Philadelphia.

Manufacture of superior quality, Brass and Iron Wire Sieves of all kinds: Brass and Copper Wire Cloth for Paper Makers, &c. Cylinders and Dandy Rolls covered in the best manner.

Heavy Twilled Wire for Spark Catchers, Sieves for Brass Founders, Screen Wire, Window Wire, Safes, Trays, Dish Covers, Coal and Sand Screens, &c. Fancy Wire Work of every description.

March 11, 1857-3m.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—Experience

has taught the Farmer that the ONLY RELIABLE Fertilizer is the PERUVIAN GOVERNMENT GUANO.—The subscriber, Sole Agent in Philadelphia for the sale of it, has now on hand a large stock of

PURE PERUVIAN GUANO,

Which he will sell at the lowest Cash price, in lots to suit either dealers or farmers. S. J. CHRISTIAN,

Sole Agent for Philadelphia.

No. 48 North Wharves, and 97 North Water St.

March 11, 1857-3m.

SCOTT & CO'S REPRINT OF THE

BRITISH PERIODICALS AND THE FARMER'S GUIDE. A great reduction in the price of the latter publication.

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:

1.
THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative).
2.
THE EDINBURG REVIEW (Whig).
3.
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church).
4.
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal).
5.
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURG MAGAZINE (Tory).

These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical—but politics forms only one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to *the scholar and the professional man, while to* the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES.—The receipt of *Advance Sheets* from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, especially during the present exciting state of European affairs, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS.

For any one of the four Reviews..... $3 per annum.
For any two of the four Reviews..... 5 "
For any three of the four Reviews..... 7 "
For all four of the Reviews..... 8 "
For Blackwood's Magazine..... 3 "
For Blackwood and three Reviews..... 9 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews..... 10 "

Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

CLUBBING.—A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above prices will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30; and so on.

POSTAGE.—In all the principal Cities and Towns, these works will be delivered, free of postage. When sent by mail, the postage to any part of the United States will be but *twenty-four cents* a year for Blackwood, and but *fourteen cents* a year for each of the Reviews.

N. B. The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is about $31 per annum.

THE FARMER'S GUIDE

TO SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE.

By HENRY STEPHENS, F. R. S., *of* Edinburg, and the late J. P. NORTON, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven. 2 vols. Royal Octavo. 1600 pages, and numerous Wood and Steel Engravings.

This is, confessedly, the most complete work on Agriculture ever published, and in order *to give it a* wider circulation the publishers have resolved to reduce the price to FIVE DOLLARS FOR THE TWO VOLUMES!

When sent by mail (post paid) to California and Oregon the price will be $7. To every other part of the Union and to Canada (post paid), $6.

☞ This work is not the old "Book of the Farm."

Remittances for any of the above publications should always be addressed, post-paid, to the Publishers,

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
jan7 No. 54 Gold Street, New York.

JOSEPH FUSSELL, Umbrella and PARASOL MANUFACTURER,

No. 2 North Fourth Street, N. W. Corner of Market, Philadelphia, Has now on hand an extensive assortment of the newest and most desirable kinds, including many NEW STYLES not heretofore to be had in this market. An examination of our stock is solicited before purchasing elsewhere.

March 4, 1857-3m.

MURPHY & KOONS, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FISH, CHEESE and PROVISIONS, No. 47 North Wharves, (below Race Street,) Philadelphia.

Have constantly on hand a large assortment of Fish, CHEESE and PROVISIONS, which they are prepared to sell at the lowest possible rates.

☞ Orders promptly attended to. [Feb. 18, '57-3m.

PREMIUM AWARDED TO H. T. STAINS,

of Scottsville, Huntingdon county, Pa., for the best specimen of marble work. Send on your orders soon. Scottsville, Oct. 21, 1856-1y.

FARM FOR RENT, in West Township,

about 3 miles from Petersburg. The farm is large, and the land good. To a good tenant a good berth is offered. Enquire of N. CRESSWELL.

Alexandria, February 1, 1857.

FRESH MACKEREL & HERRING,

just received and for sale by LOVE & McDIVIT.

WINDOW SASH.—J. & W. Saxton

have now on hand different kinds of Window Sash, and at much lower prices than can be made by hand. They will also be able to have doors made to order at the shortest notice, as well as Shutters, Blinds, and everything necessary for building purposes.

Huntingdon, December 17, 1856.

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!—ANOTHER BANK CLOSED!

The well known establishment of Messrs. LOVE & McDIVITT, on Market street, Huntingdon, was yesterday compelled to close its doors on account of the tremendous rush of customers, occasioned by the arrival in port of the boat "Bread Top" from the East, having on board, the most extensive assortment of fresh Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., &c., &c., ever offered for sale in this place. To-day, however, they are happy to be able to announce to their numerous friends and patrons—to the public generally—and "the rest of mankind," that they are again open, and prepared to dispose of their entire stock, on the most reasonable terms, for cash or country produce—consisting of the following, viz: Coffee, Sugar, Teas, Molasses, Fish, Salt, Cheese, Crackers, Cakes, Fruit, Confectionaries, Hams, Shoulders, &c., Tobacco of the best quality and Segars of every grade. Candles, Oils, Fluids, Camphene, &c. Nuts of every description, Figs, Raisins, &c. In short, every thing usually found in an establishment of this kind.

As the terms will be strictly CASH, or country produce in exchange for goods, their stock will be disposed of at the LOWEST FIGURES.

Thankful for past favors, they would still solicit a share of public patronage. All are invited to call and examine for themselves, as no pains will be spared in order to accommodate. December 3, 1856.

IMPORTANT TO DAGUERREOTYPISTS, MARBLE DEALERS AND OTHERS.

MONUMENTAL DAGUERREOTYPE CASES. A method has long been sought for, to insert in a durable manner, Daguerreotype Likenesses to Head Stones and Monuments.—I have been manufacturing these cases for the last two years, and can warrant them to *secure* the picture for a long number of years.

The outside case is made of Parian Marble, and the box which encloses the picture and keeps it in a state of great preservation for a long number of years, is made of brass, *—a screw box.* It makes a very neat job on a Head Stone or Monument. They are used in Greenwood Cemetery, Mount Auburn, Laurel Hill, and many other Cemeteries in the United States.

A liberal discount made to Marble Dealers and Daguerreotypists. Price from $2.25 each to $9.50. A circular of engravings will be sent to any address, free, with price list. Address, A. L. BALDWIN,

Agent of Manufactory Dag. Co., 335 Broadway, New York.

December 24, 1856.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY INSTITUTE, *Mechanicsburg, Cumberland County, Pa., eight miles west of Harrisburg.*

This Boarding School for Young Ladies and Gentlemen, in successful operation for several years, under the direction of the REV. JOSEPH S. LOOSE, A. M., has passed into the hands of the subscribers, who would announce that the next term will commence April 1, 1857.

The course of instruction is alike liberal and thorough in all the branches of an English, Scientific and Classical education. The proprietors engaged for years, as instructors of youth, assisted by male and female teachers of experience and skill will prepare pupils for the practical duties of life by a thorough course of instruction.

In the Classical department, under the charge of an able and efficient teacher, students will be prepared for any class in college, or fitted to enter upon the study of any of the different professions.

Teachers of modern languages converse in French, German, Italian and Spanish.

Terms, reasonable, and charges very moderate.

For Circulars giving particulars, address

RUPP & COYLE, Proprietors.
C. V. Institute, Mechanicsburg, Pa., or
I. D. RUPP, Harrisburg, Pa.

December 31, 1856.

BROADWAY GOLD PEN MANUFACTURING CO., No. 335 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

LIST OF RETAIL PRICES:

Gold Pens	$1 00	Gold Tooth Picks	$2 00
Gold Pen & Silver Holder	2 00	" Toothand Ear Picks	3 00
Gold Pen and double extra Silver Holders	3 00	" Pencil & Watch Keys	3 00
Mamouth " " "	4 00	Ladies Gold Pencils	2 00
Leviathan " " "	5 00	" " "	3 00
Fountain Pen, Desk Holder	3 00	" " "	4 00
Mamouth " " "	5 00	" " " with Pen	5 00
Engrossing Pens	2 00	Gents' Gold Cases and Pens	8 00
Leviathan and Box	5 00	" "	10 00
Gothic Silver Case & Pen	3 00	" Gothic "	12 00
" Engrossing "	4 00	" Screw Pencil	3 00
" Mammouth " "	5 00	And all other kinds and styles at the retail prices.	

PREMIUMS PRESENTED TO PURCHASERS.

To every person buying a gold pen of us we present a numbered certificate, and each of these certificates entitles the holder of it, by the extra payment of 25 cents, to an article of jewelry, in value from $1 to $100. This jewelry consists of Gold and Silver Watches in great variety.—Silver Goblets, Silver Fruit Baskets, Gold Guard Chains for ladies, Lockets, Bracelets, Gents' Gold Fob and Vest chains, Thimbles, Breastpins, Bracelets, Ear Drops, Studs, Rings, Crosses, &c. none of which sell for less than $1. FOR EVERY DOLLAR PAID US, THE PARTY IS ENTITLED TO A NUMBERED CERTIFICATE, AND BY THE PAYMENT OF 25 CTS. EXTRA ON EACH CERTIFICATE HE IS ENTITLED TO RECEIVE WHATEVER THE NUMBER OF THE CERTIFICATE DESIGNATES. We have been in operation for three years and thousands have bought of us, and we have never learned that any one was ever dissatisfied. This plan affords every opportunity of obtaining a gold watch or some article of jewelry, for a trifling sum.—All our pens, pencil cases, &c., are genuine articles manufactured by ourselves with great care, and we offer them precisely at prices asked in all other stores in the city. To agents we make advantageous offers, and any energetic person can do well by watching, forming Individual Partnership, every place in the country, and persons who would like to become such will please address us, and we will send them printed circulars of prices, terms, &c. We have no stated periods for distribution. The moment a pen is purchased, the purchaser is entitled to receive his premium on the payment of 25 cents extra.

All orders by mail should be addressed

MERRICK, BENTON & DEAN,
335 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS WANTED.

N. B.—Gold pens repointed in a superior manner. Enclose the pen and 38 cents in P. O. stamps, and the pen will be repointed and returned post paid.

The BROADWAY GOLD PEN MANUFACTURING CO. is well known throughout the country, but as there are undoubtedly some who are not acquainted with us we append the following well known firms as *references:*

FELLOWS & CO., No. 17 Maiden Lane, New York.
HICKS & MITCHELL, No. 20 do do
BENTON BROS., Cor. Broadway & Courtland st., New York, and Chestnut street, Philadelphia.
J. H. STURDY & CO., No. 5 Gilsey Building, New York.
GOULD & WOOD, No. 9 Maiden Lane, do
February 4, 1857-3m

THE BOOK OF THE AGE.—"'TIS MUCH TO SAY, YET TRUTH TO SAY IT."—RECOLLECTIONS OF A LIFETIME, OR MEN AND THINGS I HAVE SEEN IN EUROPE AND AMERICA,

By S. G. GOODRICH, the veritable "Peter Parley," author of "The History of all Nations," &c., &c. In two volumes, 150 pp. large 12mo. 25 engravings, including an accurate Steel Portrait of the Author. Price, Black or Scarlet Cloth, $2 00; Scarlet cloth, gilt edges, $4; Half calf, marble edges, $5; Gilt Edges, $7.

This work embraces the prominent public events of the last half century, both at home and abroad; a complete autobiography of the author—his early days, education, and literary career; and an amount of original, curious, and valuable personal incident, anecdote and description, seldom, if ever, met with in a single work. It is the author's life-long work, and nothing superior if equal to it in blended amusement and instruction, has ever been published. Mr. Goodrich is the author and editor of 170 volumes, of which seven millions of copies have been sold! and this the great work of his life time, embodies the condensed substance of his ample literary and practical experience; the war with England in 1812-14, in which Mr. Goodrich was a private soldier: the Hartford Convention, whose operations took place under his immediate observation, and with most of the members of which he was personally acquainted. Embracing curious and interesting details respecting old Jeffersonian Democracy, Old Federalism, and Connecticut Blue Lights; curious and marvellous events connected with the rise and progress of religious sects in the United States: with descriptions of the French Revolution of 1838, and Louis Napoleon's Coup d'Etat, both of which the author witnessed. Also, a full account of the 'Peter Parley's Tales,' of which four millions have been sold.

In the course of the work will be found pen and ink portraits of over Two Hundred celebrated persons—Presidents, Vice-Presidents, Kings, Queens, Emperors, Soldiers, Poets, Wits, Enthusiasts, Physicians, Lawyers, Politicians, Diplomatists, &c.—all described from personal acquaintance or observation. For sale by

GEO. BERGSTRESSER,
Mill Creek, Hunt. Co., Pa.

Published by Miller, Orton & Mulligan, No. 25 Park Row, N. Y.

☞ Also, Agent for Dr. Kane's works.

Feb. 11, 1857.

SEGARS, SEGARS.—A large lot

of the best Segars—consisting of Fire Fly, Opera, La Dulcinea, La Seniza, El Neptuno, and 10,000 other brands,—all the best that could be procured in the city, just received and for sale by LOVE & McDIVIT.

A Splendid lot of Fancy and Striped

Silks, French Merino, Cashmere, Lyons Cloth, Robes, Fancy and Striped Delaines, Persian Twills. Also a handsome assortment of Collars, Undersleeves and Mitts, just received and for sale cheap by

dec17 J. & W. SAXTON

HOW'S THIS!—J. & W. Saxton are

now receiving their Second Fall and Winter Stock of NEW and FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS!

Enumeration is unnecessary, but what every body says, must be true, and every body says the place to find the BEST ASSORTMENT of DRY GOODS in these parts, is at J. & W. SAXTON'S. [Dec. 10, '56.]

H. ROMAN has just opened a very

large stock of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, consisting of Coats, Pants, Vests, and other articles of gentlemen's wear. Call and examine for yourselves.

50 TONS BROAD TOP COAL just

received and for sale by
Huntingdon, Jan. 21, 1857. CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

THE NEATEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS AND SHOES, JUST RECEIVED BY LEVI WESTBROOK.

Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and examine my beautiful assortment of Boots and Shoes of all sizes, of the latest styles, for all ages.

Huntingdon, June 4, 1856.

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITORS, AND FASHIONABDE HATS,

SELLING AT VERY LOW PRICES,
AT H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.
Huntingdon, Pa.

GRINDSTONES with friction rollers,

Whetstones, Oil Stones, also Knives and Forks, Spoons, Scissors, &c., decidedly the best assortment in the county. Porcelain, Tinned and Plain Boilers, Stewing, Frying and Baking Pans, for sale at prices which make it the interest of purchasers to call at the Hardware Store of JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

LIGHTNING RODS! Armitage's Patent OF SUPERIOR ELECTRIC MAGNET LIGHTNING RODS,

it is now admitted on all hands, that every building to be secure from the destructive influences of lightning should be provided with a good conductor.

The large number of worthless rods that are put up makes it necessary for purchasers to examine the merits of the different rods offered for sale.

The public need but to examine Armitage's rods to be convinced that they are constructed upon not only the best, but the only safe principle of any rod in use.

Over 6000 of these rods have already been put up without the loss of a dollar's worth of property by lightning in any building to which they have been attached, which is the best evidence that they are perfectly secure. I have a few on hand which I will sell for less than half of the retail price asked by Armitage, to close out my stock. Call soon at Colon's Book Store, Huntingdon, Pa., where they can be had of WM. COLON.

Huntingdon, July 16, 1856.

NEW GOODS.—Just received, a variety of articles at the corner of Smith and Alleghany streets, Cedar and Willow ware, Axes, double and single bit, Stoves, Iron Kettles, Plough Shears, &c., &c., wholesale and retail. GEO. HARTLEY.

STAUFFER & HARLEY. CHEAP WATCHES and JEWELRY, wholesale and retail at the "Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry Store," No. 96, North Second street, corner of Quarry, Philadelphia.

Gold Lever Watches, full jewelled 18 carat cases,	$28 00
Gold Lepines,	24 00
Silver Lever Watches, full jewelled,	12 00
Silver Lepine, jewels,	9 00
Superior Quartiers,	7 00
Gold Spectacles,	7 00
Fine Silver do,	1 50
Gold Bracelets,	3 00
Gold Pencils,	1 00
Silver Tea Spoons, set,	5 00
Gold Pens with Pencil and Silver Holder,	3 00

Gold Finger Rings, 37½ cents to $80; Watch glasses, plain, 12½ cents; Patent, 18¾; Lunett, 25; other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for.

On hand, some Gold and Silver Levers and Lepines, still lower than the above prices. October 1, 1856-1y.

ARRIVAL OF FALL & WINTER GOODS at the BROAD-TOP DEPOT.

CUNNINGHAM & DUNN, have just received a well selected stock of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of

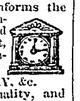
Dry Goods, Groceries,
Hats and Caps,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, Queensware, Cedarware, Crockery-ware, stone and earthen, Tin ware, Cane Fishing Rods, Ready-made Clothing, and in short, everything usually kept in a country store.

Fish, Salt, Bacon and Plaster, kept constantly for sale. Call and examine our goods and judge for yourselves. All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market price in exchange for Goods.

The highest market price paid for Grain. Prompt attention paid to storing and forwarding all kinds of Merchandize, Produce, &c. CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

Huntingdon, Nov. 26, 1856.

NEW WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE.—JOHN FRISCH respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon county, that he has just opened a new store on Hill street, opposite Straus' Store, Huntingdon, for the sale of



GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

His stock is entirely new and of the best quality, and will be disposed of at fair prices.

The public generally are requested to call and examine for themselves.

Repairing of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, done in the best manner on short notice. JOHN FRISCH.

Huntingdon, Oct. 1, 1856.

TO COUNTRY DEALERS. AUGUST BRICKER, BOOT MAKER, No. 84 North Fourth street, third Boot Store below Race, Philadelphia, Wholesale and Retail dealer, will give full satisfaction to all who may patronise him. Country dealers and persons wishing a good article, are invited to call.

Philadelphia, Nov. 19, 1856-2m.

PENNSYLVANIA COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE.—LOCATED AT YORK, PA.—Incorporated by authority of the Legislature of Assembly, 1856.

During the past year, upwards of one hundred students have been in attendance at this Institution, representing ten States, showing a popularity unsurpassed by any similar establishment.

COURSE OF STUDY Embraces Double Entry Book-keeping, as applied to Wholesale, Retail, Commission, Manufacturing and Steam Boating, Individual Partnership, Compound Company Business, Commercial Calculations, Mercantile Correspondence, Business Penmanship, Detecting Counterfeited and altered Bank Notes, and Lectures on Commercial Law and Political Economy.

For Circular, &c., address T. KIRK WHITE,
President.

Nov. 12, 1856.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The undersigned informs his friends and the public generally, that he has leased the ORLANDO HOUSE, in the borough of Huntingdon, and is now prepared to accommodate with boarding and lodging all who may favor him with a call. His Bar is furnished with the best liquors.

LIVERY STABLE.—He has also provided himself with a good stock of Horses, Carriages, &c., for the accommodation of the public, at reasonable charges.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, April 7, 1856.

JAMES BROWNS' GRAMMATICAL WORKS.—THE FIRST BOOK of the Rational System of English Grammar. 25 cts.

THE SECOND BOOK of the Rational system of English Grammar, designed to teach the process of Analysing the English Language with sound judgment; and the art of using it with grammatical propriety. 31 cts.

These works are now used in the Public Schools in the First School District in Pennsylvania.

THE THIRD BOOK of the Rational System of English Grammar, designed to enable the learner to become most thoroughly acquainted with the nature and use of the PREPOSITIONS, and may be read by him either in or out of school. 50 cts.

BROWNS' GRAMMATICAL READER. This Book sets aside the old Grammars, exposes their defects, demonstrates the little use of attending to them, and presents to the Teacher the unerring and the only way to the Grammar of the English Language. 37½ cts.

For sale by Peter Griffee, 118 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Feb. 18, 1857.

SCRIVENER'S OFFICE.—The undersigned will attend to drawing Wills, Deeds, Mortgages, Articles of Agreement, Leases, Letters of Attorney, Bonds, &c. He will also arrange and state Administrators Accounts and attend to the passing of them before the Register. All will be done in legal form, in good style, and at moderate charges. JACOB MILLER.

Huntingdon, January 21, 1857.

COME AGAIN, with a general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES,

For Men,
Women,
Misses;
Boys,
and Children. Call and examine my stock. You can't be disappointed.

Huntingdon, Dec. 24, 1856. L. WESTBROOK.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF ANIMATED NATURE.—A BOOK THAT IS REALLY ALL LIFE.—EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE IT.—LIVING NATURE IN ALL ITS FORMS.

The only book of its kind ever published, which gives Pictorial Representations and Popular Descriptions of the History, Habits and modes of life of all the classes of living beings on the earth, in the ocean and in the air. Uniform retail price,

In One Quarto Volume 1350 Illustrations, Muslin Gilt Back and Center, $3.00. The same—Marble Edge, Embossed Morocco, Gilt Back and Center, $3.00. The same—Extra Red Turkey Morocco, Gilt Edges and Full Gilt Sides, $5.00.

Books upon almost every other subject have been circulated among the people, except those relating to the very interesting and important one of Natural History. The books which have heretofore been published on this subject, have been adapted to mere children, or to those who made it a thorough study. Hence, very few of the millions of readers in this country have, within their reach, anything satisfactory upon this subject. This indicates a great and an obvious want, as no subject is more intensely interesting, and none more improving, than that of the living beings that people the globe. This want we are confident we fully meet, in the work we here offer to the public.

☞ This Book is not for sale in Bookstores, but can be ordered from us direct, or obtained from our Canvassing Agents.

Published by Miller, Orton & Mulligan, New York, and for sale by GEO. BERGSTRESSER,
Mill Creek, Hunt. Co., Pa.

☞ Also, Agent for Dr. Kane's works.

Feb. 11, 1857.

EVERYTHING.—Everything in the Grocery line can be procured at the cheap store of LOVE & McDIVIT.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office at Mr. Hildebrand's, between the Exchange and Jackson's Hotel. Aug. 28, '55.

T. P. CAMPBELL, Attorney at Law, Office in the brick row near the Court House.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.

SCOTT & BROWN, Attorneys at Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office same as that formerly occupied by Mr. Scott. Huntingdon, Oct. 17, 1855.

JOHN N. PROWELL, Attorney at Law, Will attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care. Huntingdon, July 20, 1855.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street.

J. & W. SAXTON, Huntingdon, Pa.—Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Grain, &c., &c.

WM. COLON, Dealer in Books, Stationary, Wall Paper, &c. &c.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO., Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

R. C. McGILL, Founder, Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa.

MOSES STROUS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, etc.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing. Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, etc.

LONG & DECKER, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Queensware, Flour, &c.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

LOVE and McDIVIT, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Flour, &c.

JAS. A. BROWN and CO., Dealers in all kinds of Hardware.

OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

ANDREW MOEBUS, Proprietor of the Broad Top House.

JOHN F. RAMEY, Practical Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—I. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

ORBISON, DORRIS & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

ALEXANDER PORT & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

POWEL, SAXTON & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. J. W. Saxton, Huntingdon; R. Hare Powel, 56 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

ANDREW PATRICK, Miner & Dealer in Broad Top Semi-Bituminous Coal; Coalmont, Huntingdon county, Pa.

CUNNINGHAM and DUNN, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Grain, Centre County Iron, &c. &c.

R. A. DORSEY. JAS. DOUGHERTY.

DORSEY & DOUGHERTY, Wholesale Dealers in TOBACCO and SEGARS, No. 11 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia. [July 8, 1856.

UMBRELLAS and Parasols, of a new style, just received, and for sale by J. & W. SAXTON.

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DRS. MILLER & FRAZER, DENTISTS, Huntingdon, Pa. Office removed to the rooms adjoining the residence of R. A. Miller, near the Presbyterian Church.

January 14, 1857.

MACKEREL, Codfish, Salmon, Herring, Pork, Hams & Sides, Shoulders, Lard and Cheese, constantly on hand and for sale by J. PALMER & CO.,

April 2, 1856-3m. Market Street Wharf, Philadelphia.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!—JUST RECEIVED BY D. P. GWIN,

and now open and ready for customers. Call and examine my extensive assortment. D. P. GWIN.

Huntingdon, Oct. 1, 1856.

HISTORY OF THE EARLY SETTLEMENT OF THE JUNIATA VALLEY.—The citizens of Huntingdon county can procure the above work at the Bookstore of W. COLON, in Huntingdon, who will also mail it to any address on the receipt of two dollars. Huntingdon, July 23, 1856.

KEYSTONE STATE SAPONIFIER, or CONCENTRATED LYE, warranted to make soap without lye, and with little trouble. It makes hard, soft, and fancy soaps. For sale at the cheap Drug and Fancy Store of HENRY McMANIGILL,

Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

BAY RUM—A genuine article for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

FRESH lot of Balm of a Thousand Flowers, for sale at the new Drug, Fancy and Variety Store, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

GLASS of all sizes from 8x10 to 20x30, received and for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

CITRATE of Magnesia for sale at the New and Cheap Drug Store in Huntingdon, Pa.

SUPERIOR HORSE BALLS, at McMANIGILL'S.

SUPERIOR VANILLA BEAN for sale at the Cheap Drug Store, Market Square.

FANCY SOAPS, At the Cheap Store of H. McMANIGILL.

LEAD PIPE for sale at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon.

SCHENCK'S Pulmonic Syrup for the cure of Consumption, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

500 CHESTNUT POSTS for Sale by (sept10) CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

35 SACKS COFFEE just received and for sale by CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

BALSAM FIR for sale at the Cheap Drug Store of H. McMANIGILL.

TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

LEMON SYRUP, a genuine article, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

Fresh lot of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for sale at McManigill's Cheap Drug Store.

HUSBAND'S celebrated Calcined Magnesia, for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

SPERMACETI, a prime lot, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

DR. JOHN BULL'S Sarsaparilla, and DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, for sale at the cheap Drug Store, by HENRY McMANIGILL.

DR. GREEN'S Aromatic Sap, for Stomach Complaints, for sale at the Variety Store of HENRY McMANIGILL.

GENUINE Electric Oil for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square.

FRESH OLIVE OIL For sale at McMANIGILL'S.

40 BUSHELS CLOVERSEED just received and for sale by J. & W. SAXTON.

Huntingdon, February 11, 1857.

LOOK HERE!—L. WESTBROOK has just arrived with a splendid assortment of BOOTS & SHOES—FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

☞ Call and examine his stock. L. WESTBROOK.

Huntingdon, Oct. 8, 1856.

MOLASSES—Three hogsheads prime SYRUP, just received and for sale by LOVE & McDIVIT.

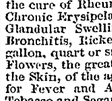
THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that

they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

SPECIAL NOTICE!—R. C. McGILL wishes to inform his friends and the public generally,



that he has bought the Alexandria Foundry, lately owned by Israel Graffius, Esq., together with its Patterns, Flasks and other contents. And from his long experience in the business, he hopes to obtain a share of the public patronage. As he has the Foundry in full operation, he can furnish all who may give him a call with all kinds of Castings, such as Rolling Mill, Forge, Grist and Saw Mill Castings—improved Thrashing Machine Castings. And in a short time will have Cook Stoves of various sizes and improved patterns for wood and coal.—Also, ten-plate, air-tight, parlor, and bar-room stoves, of various sizes, for wood or coal. Also, Castings for houses, cellar grates, such as Lintels, Sills, Sash weights, etc.—Ploughs of every description, the latest and most improved styles. Also, Sled Soles and Wagon Boxes, oven frames, large bells, and water pipes. Hollow ware—consisting of kettles, boilers, etc. Having turning lathes he will be able to furnish any of the above named articles of either wood or iron—and all other kinds of Castings, "too numerous to mention," all of which will be sold cheaper than ever for